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General Chervov Interviewed on CFE Talks

18070605 Moscow TRUD in Russian
12 Apr 89 p 3

[Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of the Directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, by Colonel V. Morozov, APN and TRUD military reviewer: "To Build Bridges. Summing Up the First Round of Negotiations on Conventional Weapons"; date, place of interview not specified]

[Text] After the conclusion of the first round of Vienna negotiations on conventional weapons, Colonel V. Morozov, military reviewer for APN and TRUD, met with Colonel General Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, chief of the Directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and asked him to answer questions relating to the positions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO at the negotiations that have started.

[Morozov] The Western states and the countries of the Warsaw Pact stated their positions at the negotiations of the "23" and tabled official documents on this score. What do the Warsaw Pact countries specifically propose for real disarmament in Europe?

[Chervov] It will be recalled that a three-phase program for the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe is the basis of the position of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The first phase (not later than 1991-1994): Adopt measures to deprive both parties of a surprise attack capability and the ability to conduct large-scale offensive operations. For this purpose, eliminate imbalances and asymmetries and arrive at equal collective levels for the Warsaw Pact and NATO in numerical troop strengths and the most destabilizing categories of weapons (combat strike aircraft, combat helicopters, tanks, artillery, and armored vehicles). These levels should be lower by 10-15 percent than the very lowest levels that now exist on any side.

Simultaneously, measures should be implemented to avert a surprise attack along the contiguous lines of the military-political alliances by establishing strips or zones of lowered levels of weapons out of which there would be a withdrawal, reduction of or a limitation on the most dangerous destabilizing types of weapons, and in which limitations would be placed on military activity.

The second phase (1994-1997): Reduce the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO by 25 percent (approximately by 500,000 persons) with their authorized weapons from the level which will result after the elimination of imbalances and asymmetries. Take steps for the reduction of weapons which were not included in reductions in the first phase, steps for the restructuring of the armed forces on the basis of the principle of defense sufficiency, and steps for the development of predictability and openness in daily military activity.

The third phase (1997-2000): Continue reductions in such a way that would finally give the armed forces of the two alliances an exclusively defensive character; define the levels of all other categories of weapons, and coordinate the principles of military construction which all participants in the negotiations would have to follow.

The reductions will be accompanied by corresponding decreases in military expenditures and measures for the conversion of military production.

Verification questions: An exchange of initial data and their verification is envisaged, including spot checks; and the establishment of an all-encompassing effective system of verification of the fulfillment of agreements, including on-site inspections without the right of refusal (both in the process of reductions and in the troop activity of those who remain after the reductions).

It should be emphasized that, in expressing a readiness to eliminate its edge (in tanks, armored vehicles, and artillery), the Warsaw Pact countries require that the states of the West eliminate their edges (in tactical strike aviation, combat helicopters, and numerical strength of the armed forces). This is what constitutes the constructiveness and flexibility of the Warsaw Pact position, which takes the security interests of all states into account.

[Morozov] What did the Western countries bring to the negotiations? What do they propose?

[Chervov] First of all, I think, everyone paid attention to the lack of specific adequate steps on NATO's part to respond to the major unilateral reduction in the armed forces of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries. Welcoming our reductions, the leaders themselves of the major NATO countries remained on dead center.

It has to be stated also that the position of the West in the initial phase of the negotiations of the "23" does not distinguish itself with innovation. I will cite facts.

First: Judging by everything, the countries of the West are attempting to reduce the entire matter to a resolution of the task of the first phase of the negotiations—the elimination of imbalances and asymmetries as they understand them. And, specifically, that only tanks, artillery and armored vehicles will be considered as the basic category of weapons; that is, those weapons in which the Warsaw Pact has an advantage. At the same time, strike aviation, combat helicopters, and also the numerical strengths of the armed forces, in which superiority is on the side of NATO, are excluded. This is the principle: demand a reduction of that which the other side has more of, and do not touch that which you have more of. Is this really serious? Let us look at the figures.

According to our estimates, NATO surpasses the Warsaw Pact by 1.5:1 in strike aircraft, 1.9:1 in combat helicopters, and 1.1:1 in personnel. The total strength of the armed forces of NATO is now greater by 100,000 persons, and after the Warsaw Pact reductions, this advantage will increase to 400,000 persons.

Second: The question is brought up about the establishment of total collective levels of weapons for each alliance. Seemingly, one could agree with such an approach in principle, but on condition that these levels will include all basic categories of weapons (strike aircraft, combat helicopters, tanks, artillery, armored vehicles and the numerical strengths of the armed forces).

Third: On the question of limiting the number of weapons in combat ready units of each alliance outside the borders of national territory (total for an alliance: tanks—3,200, guns—1,700, armored vehicles—6,000). It is not clear here why the levels of weapons have been defined only for combat ready units, without taking into account depot stockpiles. If one agrees with this approach, then this will lead to the fact that NATO will continue to keep 8,700 tanks, 7,500 guns, and 8,000 armored vehicles in its depots. It seems that achieving superiority is again being counted on. Therefore, in my opinion, the Western approach requires critical treatment, and it can only be considered on condition that the calculations include all basic categories of destabilizing weapons, and not only those in combat units, but those that are stored in depots as well.

Fourth: The question of limiting weapons in three regions of Central Europe. In my opinion, the principle proposed by the West of limitations by zones will lead to a complete disruption of the force groupings of our armed forces in Europe, while the force groupings of NATO's armed forces will not undergo changes. This approach does not correspond to the purpose of the negotiations that is reflected in the mandate—the establishment of a stable and secure balance of forces.

In principle, the regional approach, seemingly, deserves consideration, but on condition that the limitations be applied simultaneously, for example, to Central Europe and Southern Europe, and also that depot weapons stocks are taken into account.

On the whole, an estimate of the proposals of the West indicate that their implementation would lead basically to a unilateral reduction of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and to a complete disruption of the force groupings of Soviet troops in Europe, while the force groupings of NATO would not undergo any changes. This means that the approximate military balance in Europe would be broken in favor of NATO. But, in addition, it should also be kept in mind that consideration is not being given to the 2.5 million force groupings of armed forces on U.S. territory, that the U.S. and NATO navies, in which they have a significant advantage, are not taken into account, and that NATO force groupings in Southern Europe on the whole are not affected.

I think that there is every reason to speak about the fact that the position of the West needs adjustment on the side of bringing it closer to the position of the Warsaw Pact. Does it make sense knowingly to put forth unacceptable proposals?

[Morozov] But, nonetheless, did any kind of similar points in the positions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO surface?

[Chervov] First of all, it should be emphasized that the submission itself of specific proposals by the Warsaw Pact and NATO provides a good basis for future work in comparing the approaches of the parties and in developing the outlines of possible agreements.

The first round of negotiations really showed that there are similar points in the positions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and this is very important. Among these I would name the following.

Both sides agree, first and foremost, to reduce those categories of weapons which constitute a capability for a surprise attack and the conduct of large-scale offensive operations, although the parties for the present understand the composition of these categories differently.

The parties have a mutual understanding relative to the necessity for reducing weapons to equal levels, which would be below the lower levels the parties now have (the Warsaw Pact proposal, by 10-15 percent, and the NATO proposal, by 5-10 percent).

There appeared to be an urge to avoid a fruitless numerical discussion, after concentrating on coordinating the definitions of categories of armed forces and weapons that were subject to reductions, and also the general criteria and methods for their calculation.

In the main, the views of the parties on the need for strict verification coincide, including the views on on-site inspection without the right of refusal.

Thus, I believe, that the indicated common points should be those uniting bridges which can be the basis for agreements. In achieving this, the main thing that has to be overcome is that the NATO countries should abandon the very apparent attempts to achieve military superiority through the negotiations, to realize the changes that have occurred in the world, and to take a position of real disarmament. If this main obstacle is overcome, then the other questions, I am convinced, will find a resolution that will be mutually satisfactory.

[Morozov] M. S. Gorbachev announced new initiatives during his visit to Great Britain. How would you evaluate the significance of these initiatives to the process of disarmament now taking place?

[Chervov] I believe that it should be apparent to everyone that such initiatives will become a new powerful stimulus for stirring up the disarmament process, first of all, the nuclear process. They, undoubtedly, will stimulate the disarmament process in other aspects as well, in particular in the sphere of conventional weapons, which is a new notable contribution of the USSR to the cause of strengthening trust between states.

Cheney's Call for NATO Modernization 'Puzzling'

LD2004101689 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS—By TASS diplomatic correspondent:

U.S. Secretary of Defence Richard Cheney's call on NATO allies to modernise nuclear arms to keep up with the Soviet Union is puzzling.

The Soviet Union and the United States signed the INF Treaty and now suggestions are made under the pretext of modernising the Lance missile to actually develop a new short-range missile.

Meanwhile allegations are heard that the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries have already modernised their missiles. This is not so: The Warsaw Treaty forces are armed with missiles developed 15 to 27 years earlier. The SS-21 missile, for instance, was commissioned for service in 1975. (It has a range of up to 70 kilometres).

The Soviet Armed Forces do have a modern missile with a range of up to 500 kilometres, SS-23. It is however scrapped under the INF agreement.

It calls to attention that the U.S. representatives demanded the elimination of the SS-23 missile during the preparation of the INF Treaty. Now, when these missiles are being destroyed. The United States plans to deploy modernised Lance missiles in Europe which have a range that is similar to that of the SS-23 missile.

In these circumstances a question arises: Is Washington aiming to weaken the INF Treaty?

U.S. Insisting on NATO Nuclear Modernization

PM2004094389 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 89 First Edition p 3

["TASS for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" article by V. Bogachev, observer on military issues: "Pushing It Through...."]

[Text] On encountering considerable opposition to plans to "modernize" short-range U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, a number of U.S. and British leaders have called for a quest for "compromise solutions" on this issue in order to "mitigate the conflict of opinion which is seriously threatening to disrupt the process of the upcoming NATO summit meeting in May."

In the United States they are relating the amusing anecdote about the store proprietor who promised his customers he would sell cars of any color provided they were black. Similarly, the initiators of "compromises" in the NATO leadership are now expressing a willingness to to adopt "any proposals" on the timescale and extent of nuclear weapons "modernization" on one condition: The new U.S. missiles must be created and deployed in Western Europe without delay.

Judging by a West German Central Television report, Washington is prepared to accede to the FRG Government's wishes and not insist on a decision on the "modernization" of nuclear missiles at the May NATO Council summit. Instead, Washington suggests, a decision on "modernization" must be approved by the NATO countries' defense ministers at the nuclear planning group session, which began in Brussels on 19 April. So it is only a matter of where the "modernization" decision is made; the substance of the planned NATO nuclear rearmament will undergo no changes.

NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner claims that the problem of the new missiles has "lost its edge" and is effectively insisting on the deployment of the new nuclear armaments in Western Europe without public debate and also without any changes in the substance of U.S. "modernization" plans.

The Pentagon is assuring the West European public that it needs only a "sign" of the allies' consent to "modernization" to be able to obtain from U.S. Congress the requisite funds just for the development of new missiles. The Atlanticists pretend that such a "sign" would not presuppose a final decision on the nuclear rearmament of NATO in Western Europe.

Washington is now presenting the European NATO countries with an alternative—either meet the demands of the senior partner in the alliance and carry out nuclear rearmament, or heed the voice of their own peoples and embark on the path of strengthening security on the continent via talks with the socialist community countries. A decision to create new U.S. missiles with a range of 480 kilometers, irrespective of whether it is adopted at the NATO Council summit in May or in the nuclear planning group in April, would mean crossing the "Rubicon of nuclear modernization," with the consequence of a severe exacerbation of security problems for all the European countries.

General Staff Spokesman on NATO Modernization

LD1904121789 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS)—The West tries to portray the plan to modernize NATO's tactical nuclear missiles as a response to analogous moves on the USSR's part. Major General Yuriy Lebedev, spokesman for the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, commented on this version today at the request of the MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI weekly.

"Up until and including 1987, planned replacements of the obsolete "Frog-7" missile complexes, with the operating range of up to 100 km, with others—the new SS-21's—were made in the USSR. The main purpose of replacements was solely to improve the working features of the complexes. The operating ranges of the "Frog-7" and SS-21 missiles practically coincide. Manufacturing of the SS-21's began in 1985, just over 4 years ago".

NATO's planned modernization of tactical nuclear missiles is an altogether different matter. What is planned here is to make and deploy in Europe new missiles with the range of some 500 km, which significantly exceeds the range of the Lance missiles with which NATO is currently equipped. The appearance of U.S. missiles with the range close to 500 km can water down the contours of the limitations imposed by the INF Treaty. Incidentlly, a Soviet missile with a similar range was deemed by the treaty as being among missiles due to the eliminated, said the general.

Comparative Data on Pact, NATO Strength Cited

PM1804100989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
15 Apr 89 First Edition p 5

[Reader's letter followed by "PRAVDA correspondent" reply under the headline "At a Reader's Request"; first two paragraphs are reader's letter]

[Text] "In his Guildhall speech in London, M.S. Gorbachev said that NATO's numerical strength is greater than that of the Warsaw Pact in all basic indicators except tanks. Could you shed more light on this issue?

"V. Kabanov, Zheleznodorozhnyy City, Moscow Oblast."

We were informed by competent USSR military circles that the correlation of the numerical strength of different branches of arms and armed forces of the Warsaw Pact and NATO as of 1 January 1989 stood as follows:

	Warsaw Pact	NATO
Total numerical strength of armed forces (thousands of men)	5,300	6,523
Combat aircraft (thousands)	10.5	14.1
Combat helicopters (thousands)	4.2	14.0
Tanks (thousands)	80.0	40.3
Major surface ships	160	673
of which aircraft-carrying	4	25

U.S. Strategic Survivability Pondered

PM1004130389 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 6 Apr 89 First Edition p 3

[Article by A. Savelyev, expert on the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat: "Which Way Will the Pendulum Swing? The Debate About Ways To Develop U.S. Strategic Armaments"]

[Text]

Priorities and Alternatives

With G. Bush's arrival in the White House, the debate about military policy issues has intensified. It is conditioned mainly by the mood in Congress in favor of federal budget economies. The principal issues are those concerning priorities in the main areas of U.S. military development. One of the main issues addressed in the debate is that of ensuring the survivability of strategic offensive armaments. It is not the first time this issue has appeared on the agenda. It was discussed during the elaboration of the program for the development and deployment of the MX Intercontinental Ballistic Missile [ICBM]; it had a considerable influence on the adoption of the decision to develop the new Midgetman mobile ICBM's. This question is being raised today in connection with the idea of deploying a limited-effectiveness Anti-Ballistic Missile [ABM] system, which, in the view of many American experts, could help increase the survivability of U.S. strategic armaments.

The crux of the problem is that, according to accepted Western concepts of strategic stability, the survivability of strategic offensive armaments is the chief criterion of their purpose—first or retaliatory strike. The logic of the arguments comes down to the following. If one's forces are not capable of withstanding a first strike by a likely enemy, their use is automatically limited to a first-strike function, which is bound to cause extra anxiety for the other side. Moreover, if those forces themselves possess a high degree of combat effectiveness they will have a doubly destabilizing effect. Particularly in a crisis situation, since the likely enemy is bound to see them as a first-strike weapon, whose purpose is to weaken a retaliatory strike. Consequently, they conclude on the other side of the Atlantic, increased strategic offensive armaments survivability could be a step in the direction of increased strategic stability.

What increased survivability options are the debate participants proposing for U.S. strategic ground forces? In the first place, it is intended to switch to mobile systems, or, as an alternative, the deployment of a limited ABM system capable of protecting strategic forces, including command and control centers, with a definite measure of reliability. It is reckoned that a defense system with even 50-percent effectiveness can be regarded as satisfactory. The second option—the switch to mobile ICBM's—also boils down to two alternatives: adopting the light, single-shot Midgetman ICBM or opting for MX ICBM's deployed on railroad flatcars.

It should be noted that in the aforementioned arguments by a number of U.S. experts there is no mention of one very important fact. Basically, the proposed options—MX deployment on railroad flatcars and the creation of the Midgetman mobile ICBM—can legitimately be regarded as a means of making secret first-strike preparations easier. Consequently, the implementation of any of these projects could weaken rather than strengthen the current level of strategic stability.

Arguments and Finances

The MX and Midgetman programs have been thoroughly analyzed before from the viewpoint of all the main aspects of their implementation. The new element in the debate on these matters is the fact that they, together with a limited ABM system, are seen as alternatives.

In this connection, financial considerations are beginning to play an important part in the assessment of the abovementioned options. The advantage is on the side of those who advocate the deployment of the mobile version of the MX ICBM. The supporters of this program note that since the actual missile system is already deployed in launch silos, additional expenditure will be required only for creating and purchasing equipment for its mobile basing. It follows from a number of appraisals that operating costs will also be lower than on the other options.

According to data cited by U.S. authors, running nuclear exchange scenarios, the cost of each "surviving" warhead, intact, that is, after a hypothetical "first" strike and capable of being delivered in a retaliatory strike, would be $29.6 million for an MX Missile and $113.6 million for a Midgetman. But in the event of the deployment of a limited-effectiveness ABM system, the cost of each "surviving" stationary ICBM warhead could rise to $200 million and more.

The aforementioned sums are hardly questions at all in the United States from the viewpoint of their economic validity. At the same time, the supporters of SDI put forward their own arguments, and quite strong ones, in their view. For example, they believe it is wrong to talk about planning ABM expenditure exclusively on the basis of ICBM's, since strategic defense is intended to defend a much wider range of targets. The supporters of the Midgetman ICBM, in turn, point out the unacceptability of future ABM deployment with a large number of highly accurate warheads, because it is not in the interests of strengthening strategic stability. The possibility of accords with the USSR on a considerable reduction of strategic offensive armaments is also considered. In that event, the removal of older systems (Minuteman) from the arsenal could result in a sharp increase in the correlation of strategic delivery vehicles and weapons deployed on them, which many experts regard as unacceptable from the strategic stability viewpoint.

There are rather authoritative and influential experts in the United States who in the past managed to convince R. Reagan's administration that the best combination of available ways of building U.S. strategic ground forces could be the deployment of MX ICBM's in launch silos with the subsequent development and adoption of a mobile single-warhead Midgetman ICBM. This conclusion was reflected in a document published in April 1983. It is worth noting that the leader of the group of experts who drew up the report commissioned by R. Reagan—B. Scowcroft—has taken up the post of assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs in G. Bush's administration.

At the Same Time....

There are increasingly pressing demands in the United States at the moment for a serious review of various ways of using U.S. strategic forces in the event of a war. One demand is for the non-inclusion of strategic offensive armaments in the overall structure of the individual types of armed forces from which should stem, in the view of a number of experts, the creation of an independent and autonomous command and control system. The aim of these transformations is to reduce the risk of a global nuclear conflict, including automatic escalation from a lower to a higher level of combat action. It is proposed that the level of combat readiness should not be raised in a crisis period, with the exception of actions geared to increasing the survivability of strategic offensive armaments, and that the concept of "launch on warning" and a number of others should be abandoned. Ideas are also put forward to the effect that in order to strengthen strategic stability U.S. strategic forces should not pose the threat of a disabling strike against Soviet systems.

Among concrete steps in the aforementioned sphere, it is proposed placing strategic offensive armaments under a single, newly created command within the framework of the U.S. Defense Department. Also it is deemed important not to deploy systems that are vulnerable and "attractive" from the attack viewpoint, which could, in particular, presuppose the adoption of single-warhead ICBM's deployed in launch silos. In order to reduce the threat to protected facilities on USSR territory, some U.S. experts propose reducing the explosive force of ballistic missile warheads and transferring the bulk of the U.S. strategic potential to "slow-flying" systems--aircraft and cruise missiles.

As we can see, the debate on strategic problems in the United States, concerns a wide range of questions, presupposing a possible policy review in this sphere. There is increasing mention of the need to strengthen strategic stability, determine priorities for programs in the strategic offensive armaments sphere, and save money, which can certainly be seen as a positive trend. At the same time, one still hears calls for a further buildup of U.S. strategic might in the hope of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. In the latter case strategic stability issues become secondary, giving priority to the ideas of "escalatory domination" [eskalatsionnoye dominirovaniye] and "victory" in a nuclear war.

The future will show which way the pendulum swings. In any event, U.S. specialists conclude that the G. Bush administration has to make political decisions on the sphere of developing U.S. strategic armed forces in its first year of office because they are long overdue. One would like to believe that these decisions will not be at odds with the apparent prospects of an improvement in Soviet-American relations and strengthening of stability and mutual understanding between our countries.

NEWSWEEK Criticizes Bush on Arms Control

PM1804085189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Apr 89 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: " 'But Where is George?' NEWSWEEK on the Bush Administration's Stance"]

[Text] New York, 14 Apr—NEWSWEEK magazine has published an article on certain aspects of the G. Bush administration's foreign policy, which specifically says:

Gorbachev's latest trip inevitably led to the recurring question: "But where is George?" An almost unbroken succession of Soviet public relations triumphs demands of the Bush administration a response, an effective new gesture of its own. West European countries are especially impressed by the recent elections in the Soviet Union, and they will be further reminded of Gorbachev's peace initiatives when the Soviets begin their unilateral withdrawal of 5,000 tanks from Eastern Europe, which may start this week. Now, says House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin, the administration must take measures in connection with the danger that West Europe will conclude that the Soviet Union is no longer a military threat, and accordingly weaken its commitment to the NATO alliance. To counter this tendency, adds a senior administration official, "the President must map out a direction for the alliance. He can't just sit on the status quo."

President Bush will have the opportunity to chart a new course when he addresses NATO leaders late next month. But despite his long-running review of U.S. foreign policy, it still isn't clear what he will say. "So far the bureaucratic apparatus has not come up with any fresh ideas," a high-ranking source declared. Consequently, NEWSWEEK has learned, the administration has designated two high-ranking officials to come up with fresh ideas of their own. Thus, Robert Blackwill, special aide to the President and director of the National Security Council European and Soviet Affairs Department, is busy seeking new ideas on conventional arms control. A National Security Council document circulating among apparatus staffers speaks about the need to respond to possible Soviet proposals: "How would we respond to a Gorbachev initiative envisaging a 50-percent reduction in Soviet Armed Forces?" "What would be our attitude toward a proposed withdrawal of all forces on foreign territory or the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet forces from Western and Eastern Europe?"

No new approach has yet been elaborated and, according to Aspin, some administration staffers are still counseling the President to allow any radical new arms control proposals to come from Gorbachev. But even implacable champions of NATO are beginning to conclude that the Gorbachev challenge must be met by resorting to extraordinary means.

One of Gorbachev's chief advantages, NEWSWEEK goes on, may be that, in contrast with the Bush Administration, he does have a political plan for Europe. It can be assumed on the basis of reports from official and unofficial Soviet sources that Gorbachev is striving to remove all but nominal numbers of troops and tanks from within 150 km of either side of the border between West and East Germany. Gorbachev's program essentially envisages the de facto demilitarization of East and West Germany.

John Galvin, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, agrees that such matters must be settled by the politicians. But as a practical matter, he notes, the current NATO position, envisaging the need for approximate parity in conventional arms, is radical enough. "This would be such a colossal step forward, such a colossal change in the confrontation between East and West that it would change the entire world's future," Galvin emphasized.

Arms control experts now assume that the Soviet leader will propose ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons, including nuclear artillery as well as short-range missiles. These experts believe that he will take this initiative in June, during his visit to West Germany, where—judging by all accounts—Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, which is in a difficult position, would probably welcome this proposal.

Gorbachev's statement on uranium and plutonium is probably a new step toward implementation of the nuclear-free world dream.

Gorbachev has correctly described himself as a man with great plans. The question is whether the West has plans to properly respond to his initiatives, NEWSWEEK points out in conclusion.

Gremitskikh Holds Foreign Ministry News Briefing

Discusses NATO Nuclear Modernization

LD1904134889 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS—"A meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group has opened in Brussels today," it was stated by Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, at a briefing here today. "This meeting," he recalled, "was preceded by statements of Manfred Woerner, the NATO general secretary, and John Rodger Galvin, Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR). They alleged that the Soviet Union had an overwhelming superiority in tactical nuclear missiles and was modernizing them, that it had doubled their numbers during the past four years".

"These claims," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "contradict the reality. NATO leaders are resorting to destortions in their effort to push through a decision on the so-called 'modernization,' which is so unpopular with the peoples of their own countries. In actual fact, this 'modernization' envisages the deployment of new nuclear weapon systems in Western Europe."

"The Soviet side, at the topmost level included, has repeatedly stated that the USSR was not modernizing or replacing its tactical nuclear missiles. The Soviet Foreign Ministry's spokesman recalled Mikhail Gorbachev's pronouncements in London that the Soviet Union came out resolutely against the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons and had no intentions to carry it out, if not forced to do it." [quotation marks as received]

"We wish to hope," Yuriy Gremitskikh said, "that the defence ministers of NATO countries will consider these Soviet statements in ernest, as well as the numerous proposals made by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty nations to slash the nuclear arsenals of both military alliances and then liquidate them altogether."

Describes Situation in Cambodia

LD1904144889 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS—The recent developments around Kampuchea testify to the possibility in the near future of reaching practical agreements on the settlement of the conflict, Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told a news briefing here on Wednesday.

The second informal meeting in Jakarta, he continued, came to the conclusion that an agreement was most likely on the international aspects of the Kampuchean problem. New prerequisites open up following the decisions to pull out Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea by the end of September under international control.

At present, the Soviet spokesman said, the interested sides and countries focus their attention on the solution of internal aspects of the problem which is widely believed to be the prerogative of the Kampucheans themselves.

It would be important now, Yuriy Gremitskikh said, "for all interested countries to use all available possibilities to promote the solution of the Kampuchean problem, to prevent any steps that could hinder the Kampuchean settlement." He pointed out in this connection that the report in LE MONDE on the beginning of French arms supplies to one of the Kampuchean groups cannot but cause concern of the Soviet Union and not only the Soviet Union.

"The USSR," said Yuriy Gremitskikh said, "reaffirms its readiness to actively engage in cooperation with the interested countries in order to unblock the conflict situation around Kampuchea."

Questioned on Nerve Gas Use in Tbilisi

LD1904153389 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Moscow April 19 TASS—The recent events around Kampuchea bespeak of the possibility of reaching shortly political arrangements for the settlement of the conflict, Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, told a briefing here on Wednesday. [passage omitted]

A question was asked at the briefing about the use of nerve gas against demonstrators in Tbilisi. Gremitskikh promised to give precise information about this at the next briefing.

PRAVDA Reports Briefing

PM2004105789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Briefing at Press Center"]

[Text] In the opinion of Yu.A. Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, the main tasks of the CSCE states' information forum in London are to seek new points of contact between states in the sphere of information and develop a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding between establishments and journalists. Speaking at a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 19 April, he noted that the USSR proceeds on the premise that increasing the level of to which people are objectively informed is the true means of strengthening mutual understanding between Europeans.

Comment was passed on the recent speech by U.S. Secretary of State J. Baker at the annual conference of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. It was noted that Baker's speeches on a number of conceptual problems of contemporary world development, notably questions of Soviet-U.S. relations, in the light of our assessments are helping create a basis for fruitful dialogue in Moscow in the course of the secretary of state's impending visit this May.

At the same time attention was drawn to the definite bias in Baker's assessments of Soviet policy in Eastern Europe, Central America, and certain other regions. The hope was expressed that the process of reviewing foreign policy priorities, which, according to the administration's representatives, is nearing completion, will lead to well-considered realistic conclusions on the entire spectrum of questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and world politics.

Yu.A. Gremitskikh described the article carried in the April edition of Austria's DER WIENER journal on certain "USSR special troops" as a gross provocative falsehood. It contains unfriendly attacks on Soviet leaders and also scandalous fabrications about the USSR foreign policy line, in particular, the claim that the Soviet Union is gambling on international terrorism and has formed some special troops for these purposes. The magazine ascribed to Soviet representatives in Vienna the role of control center over these "troops'" operations in Austria.

These absurd fabrications, it was pointed out at the briefing, clearly aim to distort the Soviet Union's foreign policy course, particularly in Europe, damage friendly Soviet-Austrian relations, and complicate the work of Soviet missions in Austria. The Soviet side, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed, expects the Austrian authorities to properly refute the falsified report and take every step to prevent such unfriendly actions against the Soviet Union in the future.

International Information Forum Opens in London

PM1904150989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Apr 89 Second Edition p5

[Own correspondent T. Kolesnichenko report: "The First in History; International Information Forum Opens in London"]

[Excerpt] London, 18 Apr—[Passage omitted] The first International Information Forum in history opened in London today, with an agenda defined in the Final Document of the Vienna meeting: The discussion of current and possible future problems and issues concerning improvements in the distribution, accessibility, and exchange of information; cooperation in the information sphere; and improvements in journalists' working conditions. As the forum agenda says, "discussing these three basic aspects of the Final Act, the participants in the information forum will use their professional experience to review the present situation on the basis of the corresponding CSCE provisions with the aim of determining any necessary improvements or possible new changes in these spheres."

These dry, unjournalistic phrases do have profound meaning, however. Information was the main victim of the "cold war" years. "Frozen," "restricted," and often biased, it far from always served to bring peoples closer together or deepen mutual understanding and trust between them. The current forum is faced with the tasks of restoring the main purpose of information, broadening the scope for information cooperation, increasing mutual access to information, creating the conditions for its free circulation and openness, and, at the same time, speeding up the all-European process in its entire complex.

There is also another feature which gives the London forum special significance. Although people here set their watches by Greenwich, the main information flows now come from Moscow. The word "glasnost" has become a kind of code in every language for describing free, accessible information, the right of every citizen to obtain full, reliable information on any question of social life as long as this information does not constitute a state or military secret, and the right of every citizen to openly and freely express his opinion on socially important issues. At the same time, glasnost makes great demands on the mass media and journalists with regard to morality, strict observance of the norms of professional ethics, and unconditional authenticity of distributed information.

In the ancient world, it was said: "Know thyself." And, in inviting everyone to an open, honest discussion, we must not keep silent about the problems still to be resolved in our society, including in the information sphere. Engendered by restructuring, our glasnost sometimes has difficulty in forcing its way through the palisade of bureaucratic and departmental resistance and also the hypocrisy of those who would like to use it against our national interests and stab restructuring in the back. We still have our "closed zones" and "blank spaces." When discussing the working conditions of foreign journalists in our country, now is also the time to give some thought to what impedes the work of Soviet journalists. Especially as the long-promised Law on the Press has yet to materialize.

Just a few years ago we little considered the role of information in our society, while its international aspects seemed a secondary issue to us, something farmed out to the West. Today the world has changed and we ourselves are different. We are ready for an honest, serious discussion, even if it is sometimes unpleasant for us and for the West, to whom we also could say a great deal. In particular, the British press has frankly written in connection with the opening of the forum that the British Official Secrets Act, which clearly impinges on the press, could be a subject of discussion at the forum.

But the main thing is that we are ready for close, all-European cooperation in the information sphere, the strengthening and broadening of which is the main task of the London forum opening today.

It will last until 12 May. The first 3 days will be given over to introductory speeches by representatives of the participant states. The first to address the forum today was the GDR representative. The forum participants were greeted by British Prime Minister M. Thatcher.

In her speech M. Thatcher said that the present forum has met in most favorable conditions. Just 2 weeks ago, she said, we gave a very warm welcome here to General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Contacts between East and West are becoming increasingly broad and benefiting the entire world community.

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V. Petrovskiy, who is here, was received today by the British prime minister. In her conversation with him, she stressed the importance of M.S. Gorbachev's visit. The coldness that has lasted for decades between our countries is now thawing out, M. Thatcher said.

Petrovskiy Addresses Forum

PM2004155589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Glasnost and Equal Openness for Europe"]

[Text] London, 19 Apr—V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, today delivered a speech at the international information forum that has opened in London. He said:

Allow me first to thank the British Government, which has kindly allowed us to hold our forum.

It is symbolic that the first all-European forum on questions of information is being held in London. The earth's time zones are set by Greenwich time. We are now establishing our own kind of Greenwich in terms of information flow, a point of departure for the development of all-European and, in the long term, worldwide cooperation in the information sphere.

The Soviet delegation has come here with the firm intention of promoting the success of the forum in word and deed. M.S. Gorbachev has asked us to send his best wishes to the forum's participants and has expressed the hope that their work will be fruitful and full and help strengthen and broaden an all-European consensus.

The London forum is an important milestone on the all-European path mapped out by Vienna. It is not merely a question of continuing the all-European process, a process that began almost 20 years ago, was given substance at Helsinki, was enriched by Madrid and Vienna, and has proved its vitality and really become a mighty resource for the renewal of the ancient European Continent. Our present forum raises the all-European process to a qualitatively new level, imparts a new dimension to it, and renders it three-dimensional. Indeed, whatever aspects of the all-European process we take, information prevails everywhere. The discussion of specifics began in effect with this. The talks on conventional arms in Europe that began 6 March are the most recent confirmation of this. It is universally recognized that real disarmament can only be achieved in those areas where there is total information and accurate knowledge of the elements to be reduced and eliminated. Moreover, the joint elaboration and application of international standards, both of openness and secrecy, is in itself becoming a factor in the formation of a secure and stable world.

Strictly speaking, information is also necessary in order to discuss human rights problems and organize economic cooperation, environmental cooperation, and cooperation in all other spheres. That is why we view the present forum's significance as being to simultaneously accelerate the advance of the all-European process in all its dimensions while expanding the scope of information cooperation, broadening mutual access to information, and creating conditions for its free circulation, openness, and transparency.

Information is a kind of life's blood of cooperation. Normal and free circulation of information and the elimination of all barriers and obstacles will enable all mechanisms for cooperation between the CSCE states to function at full thrust. Freedom of information is of paramount significance for the emergent prospect of a peaceful period when the peoples will look at one another with a broad, all-embracing view reducing not only geographical but also political, socioeconomic, and ideological distances, rather than through the distorting mirror of hostility and mistrust.

Speaking at the United Nations, M.S. Gorbachev stressed: "It is hardly possible today to preserve any 'prohibited' societies. This necessitates a resolute revision of our views on a whole range of problems of international cooperation as the most important element in universal security." Soviet society's openness to comprehensive contacts with the international community and its constant attunement to the wavelengths of glasnost and democratization are the basis of our political course.

The fact that frank and honest all-European dialogue on freedom of information has begun in April is deeply symbolic for us. This is the fourth April since our restoration of glasnost, the fourth spring of our reborn socialist democracy and Lenin's ideas of an open, democratic, and free society.

It is no coincidence that we speak of the spring of glasnost. In our understanding glasnost is not only freedom of speech. Glasnost is the invariable condition for the expression of the democratic essence of the socialist system, its pertinence to man, and the involvement of the individual in all the affairs of society and state. Glasnost means every citizen's right to receive complete and authentic information on any question of public life that does not constitute a state or military secret and the right to openly and freely express his opinion on socially significant issues, the speaker went on to say.

The most important instrument of glasnost is the mass media. As a powerful institution in a democratic civil society they aim to ensure genuine pluralism of opinion and exclude not only diktat by the minority but also by the majority, by granting all society's representatives real opportunities for self-expression and defense of their interests based on the Constitution.

Our spring of glasnost is inseparable from the all-European movement in favor of transforming the continent into an area of glasnost and equal openness in the sphere of information. This movement has a reliable compass—the final document of the Vienna meeting. One of the tasks of the CSCE states that have gathered here in London is to check the movement's reference points against the Vienna compass.

Important work is under way in the Soviet Union to create the optimum conditions for free access to information, to circulate and exchange information, including the resolution of questions linked with subscription to foreign periodicals and the reception of foreign television broadcasts. Considerable attention is being devoted to improving journalists' working conditions. In line with the Vienna accords fundamental rules have been elaborated which regulate the professional activity of foreign states' mass media representatives on the USSR's territory. The area of the USSR's territory accessible to journalists has been broadened and contacts with Soviet people have become easier and simpler. Foreign journalists accredited in Moscow have been given the right to create their own association.

For its part the Soviet Union intends to endeavor to ensure that unified standards for journalists' activity that accord with the principles of freedom of information and glasnost are established everywhere. Ideally journalists from all CSCE countries should feel at home in any part of the information world. In the meantime we could mutually encourage one another by consistently removing existing restrictions. In this connection I would like to say that now that we are increasingly acting in the spirit of the Vienna accords, the tightening of restrictive measures against our journalists in the United States and difficulties in obtaining visas to Britain hardly help to establish relations of positive reciprocity.

Of course, in inviting everyone to a frank and honest discussion it would be wrong to hush up our remaining difficulties. These concern the reception of television programs from other CSCE states, broader use of duplicating equipment, more extensive sale of and subscription to foreign periodical publications, and free circulation of audiovisual information. But we can say with full responsibility that the obstacles and restrictions here will be removed as the overall processes of democratization within the USSR deepen, technical opportunities broaden, and economic progress accelerates. Our principled line—and we will consistently implement it—is geared toward achieving the highest standards of glasnost and informedness and ensuring that all the terms of the international documents to which the Soviet state is a party become a reality and are implemented in specific actions.

In the modern, integral world and, particularly, on the European Continent, the mass media are beamed not only within individual societies but also to a considerable extent at an outside audience. That is why it is extremely important, from our viewpoint, for the present forum to be a watershed in establishing the mass media's role as an instrument to ensure the supremacy of general human values, broaden peoples' knowledge of one another, strengthen the atmosphere of trust, and overcome the reflexes of suspicion and hostility. Forms of cooperation and contacts between mass media that have already been discovered must be exploited with the maximum return and fruitfulness.

Thus, in particular, we are in favor of broadening ties between the mass media in the states involved in the Helsinki process by exchanging articles, newspaper pages, special editions of newspapers and journals, radio and television programs, and editorial workers for a certain period. It would be beneficial to broaden exchanges of teachers, students, and people following courses at journalism faculties in higher educational establishments and schools, and also to organize international seminars for deans and representatives of educational establishments training journalist cadres.

The free circulation of information and mutual saturation with good-quality, honest news should, naturally, not be accompanied under any circumstances by the violation of anyone's rights, notably those linked with material losses. We proceed from the inviolability of the principles of respect for journalists' copyright. I can announce that the requisite preparatory work is being completed in our country, and this will shortly enable us to join the Bern Copyright Convention.

The dynamics of the processes of all-European integration and the interconnection of counterefforts in all spheres of the continent's activity are bringing the CSCE countries to qualitatively new forms of creative activity in the information sphere—creative activity to bring everyone closer together, enable their unity to be visibly perceived, and jointly strengthen in practice the universally recognized and ever-increasing standards for freedom of information. The Soviet Union is proposing that common efforts be made to set up and regularly broadcast to all European countries a news and cultural television program that might initially be prepared by the efforts of Intervideniye [Intervision—FBIS] and Eurovision.

The appropriate mechanism would also help develop cooperation and enrich all-European news and creative potential. We have submitted a proposal for Europe's examination on establishing an all-European information council. This organ would meet in turn in the capitals of the CSCE countries for regular discussion of pressing questions of information cooperation, to eradicate disinformation and the adversary stereotype, and examine specific questions and mutual grievances that may arise. We are prepared to hold the council's first session in Moscow.

The all-European ideas bank already contains many interesting initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation in the information sphere. One of these initiatives is Britain's proposal for the CSCE states to jointly publish a journal devoted to security and cooperation in Europe and an exchange of the peoples' spiritual values. I think that the level of dialogue achieved today enables us to return to thorough examination of this idea. For our part, we thought that this journal could be published under the auspices of our proposed all-European information council.

The creation of a European press club could offer journalists practical assistance. In our view, this idea, which was at one time put forward by France, deserves concrete examination.

The new thinking as applied to openness and freedom of information presupposes the renunciation of double standards and asymmetries in information flow. Equal openness and equal accessibility and reliability of information are necessary here. In our view, all these elements are the axiom for normal civilized relations both between states and between societies.

It is extremely important from the viewpoint of a society's transparency to information and for the freedom of its movement that no restrictions in contravention of international law are imposed, even if attributed to the need to make a preliminary investigation of the "false" and "true" information before allowing the broad public access to it. Only the audience itself can do this, especially since, as Descartes said, it is sometimes as hard to distinguish right from wrong as to discern Diana or Minerva in a rough block of marble.

Of course, civilized and mutually enriching relations by no means presuppose the rejection of basic values, and even less so any attacks on others' values. At the same time we are by no means endeavoring to ensure that information assumes, so to speak, a "vapid" character and avoids the sharp corners and the contradictions, however sensitive they may be. A critical view of one another is also one of the forms of mutual enrichment, provided that criticism is not replaced by irrational, unobjective hostility colored by ideological implacability and prejudice.

Information is designed to be the motive force in enlightened interstate relations which correspond in full measure with the rich democratic traditions of European civilization.

Petrovskiy Addresses News Conference

[Quotation marks as received]

LD1904185289 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] London April 19 TASS—The Soviet delegation is fully resolved to ensure success of the London information forum, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy told a news conference here today.

"We believe that universal standards of glasnost and openness must be worked out and all states participating in the all-European process should strictly abide by them."

"We in the Soviet Union maintain that it is our task to bring our domestic legislation into line with the Vienna Accord which we regard as mandatory since the moment it was signed," he said.

"But these are only first steps. We are prepared to listen to views to be expressed at the forum and take them into account in the subsequent upgrading of our legislation.

Our principled course, which we are going consistently to pursue, is to attain the highest standards of glasnost and information so that all provision of the international documents signed by the Soviet State become a reality and turn into specific measures."

What is required for the success of the forum is that debates be free from confrontation and be conducted in the spirit of glasnost and mutual openness, the Soviet representative pointed out.

All should work now in close contact in order to overcome the old prejudices and cooperate in the new spirit of the all-European process, he said.

Ryzhkov, UN's Perez de Cuellar Hold Talks

PM1904142789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit to Luxembourg"]

[Text] Luxembourg, 18 Apr—During N.I. Ryzhkov's talks with UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar special emphasis was placed on the role of the United Nations Organization in settling regional conflicts and ensuring the strict fulfillment of agreements concluded under the international community's auspices with a goal to resolve acute international problems by political means. Specific mention was made of possible ways to normalize the situation around and within Afghanistan, in Lebanon, and in Iraqi-Iranian relations.

The Soviet head of government assured J. Perez de Cuellar that the Soviet Union will continue to do everything in its power to ensure the success of UN peacemaking efforts.

UN Security Council Deliberates on Afghanistan

LD1904223189 Moscow TASS in English 2138 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] New York April 19 TASS—The United Nations Security Council continued on Wednesday deliberations of Pakistan's aggression against Afghanistan. The discussion was initiated in response to the request from the Afghan Government in connection with the unprecedented escalation of Pakistan's undisguised intervention into Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Afghanistan's appeal to the United Nations is absolutely legitimate, well-argumented and timely, Soviet Permanent Representative Aleksander Belonogov declared.

The present developments in Afghanistan can in no way be regarded solely as an internal concern of the Afghan people, as representatives of Pakistan and some other countries have persistently alleged.

The fact is that there is outside intervention which poses a threat, on an ever-expanding scale, to the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan and, consequently, to peace and stability in South-East Asia.

Two months have elapsed since the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan. The world community welcomed the complete fulfilment by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan of their obligations under the Geneva Accords.

If the whole matter hinged only on the Soviet military presence, as some would have the world public believe, then it would seem that presently every precondition has been created for settling the Afghan problem in a peaceful manner and for working our mutually acceptable compromises with the aim to settle all the internal Afghan disputes. However, the tensions in Afghanistan not only fail to ease but appear to be mounting all the time.

This situation is determined in considerable measure by the incessant outside intervention, in violation of the international law, the U.N. Charter and the Geneva Accords, into the internal affairs of the Afghan people, intervention whose scale drastically increased after the Soviet pull-out.

Pakistan's intervention into Afghan affairs has a long story. It was discussed in the course of the negotiations which resulted in the signing of the Geneva Accords which envisaged, among other things, the cessation of Pakistan's intervention.

Pakistan's obligations under the accords are nothing out of the ordinary. They do not impose any special conditions. In fact, they contextualize the generally accepted principles of international law with respect to the concrete situation in the Afghan-Pakistani relations.

Thus, according to one of the provisions of the Geneva Accords, the parties undertake not to permit on their territories recruitment of forces for conducting hostilities against another party. However, the scale of such recruitment on the Pakistani territory has considerably extended lately in connection with the major set-backs of the armed opposition at Jalalabad.

The accords provide for the cessation of training on the territory of Pakistan of recruited personnel. Nevertheless, over 100 military training centres for Afghan rebels are now functioning in the country. Supplying the rebels is also prohibited. Their detachments, however, cross the Afghan- Pakistani border fully armed.

Thus, Pakistan defies the Geneva Accords by permitting active and various utilization of its territory for openly hostile purposes.

The Pakistan side has also been involved in combat operations in Afghanistan's territory, the Soviet representative went on. Such an interference in the Afghan affairs assumes a new, more dangerous form. This has been patently shown by fighting near Jalalabad. Pakistan servicemen and instructors plan virtually all operations of Mujaheddins. Courses for the training of Pakistan servicemen to be sent as advisers to opposition units operating in Afghanistan function at the staff of Pakistan's land forces in Rawalpindi, as well as in a number of other places.

Armoured vehicles, long-range artillery and helicopters with which the rebels are supplied by Pakistan are quite often maintained and operated by Pakistan officers and men. Units of militiamen formed of members of Pakistan tribes, whose number in Afghanistan's territory now makes up over 6,000, are drawn into fighting on Afghan territory.

In this connection the Soviet representative pointed to the Pakistan side the fundamental provision of the Geneva Accords about refraining from the intervention against the other side. One gets the impression that this principle has been forgotten in Islamabad, or that, perhaps, Islamabad was not even going to observe it.

A huge number of missiles, shells and mines have been rained on Jalalabad every day over the past weeks. Arms for rebels are daily streaming into the area. Army helicopters with Pakistan markings land on the rebels' positions and arms are unloaded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote that for ten years now the Pakistan interdepartmental intelligence service has been providing technical support for the opposition, coordinating its activities and serving as a channel for the supplies of arms and equipment from the United States and Saudi Arabia.

As a result of Pakistan's interference, the internal Afghan conflict increasingly assumes an additional dangerous dimention, the element of military confrontation between Pakistan and the Republic of Afghanistan.

Fierce fighting over Jalalabad is explained by the fact that there are ambitious plans to install a "government" of the "Alliance of Seven" in the city, once it is captured. The first weeks of the functioning of that "government" show clearly that its emergence only aggravates the confrontation and leads to the escalation of bloodshed. It is not accidental that the forming of that "government" which is actually in the upkeep of the Pakistan military circles coincided with the reviving of the idea of creating a Pakistan-Afghan confederation. Concern is caused by the fact that not even the president of Pakistan rejects the possibility of recourse to such an idea.

All this shows clearly how unceremonious Pakistan is about international norms. There is not a single article among the 13 articles of the Afghanistan-Pakistan bilateral agreement, an important part of the Geneva package, that would not be violated by Islamabad.

The task of preventing the flouting of the Geneva Accords aimed at ending the fratricidal war in Afghanistan is in the order of the day of the international community. The events in Afghanistan should not be allowed to degenerate into an even more serious regional conflict with unpredictable consequences.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the calculations of those who cherished sweet illusions that the withdrawal of Soviet troops would, almost the day after, trigger the fall of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, proved to have been groundless. Is it not time to pause and ponder over whither the protracted war in Afghanistan is leading, what further sufferings such a prospect holds in store for the Afghan people. A clear demonstration of this is provided by the actions of the "irreconcilable" part of the Afghan armed opposition which in its desire to take over power at any price is resorting to the most barbarous methods.

The refusal by some of the parties to the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan to comply with their commitments undermines the confidence of the participants in other conflicts in the viability of potential settlements through negotiation, which casts aspersions on the prospects for settling conflicts in other regions.

The only reasonable alternative is to return to the compliance with the Geneva Accords. The examination by the Security Council of the Afghan issue is called upon to exert influence on those ignoring these accords and to contribute to ending outside interference.

The Soviet representative further spoke out for a ceasefire between the opposing groups in Afghanistan and for the start of a dialogue between them. In a linkage with this, he proposed ending all shipments of arms to them. In his opinion, one ought not to rule out the feasibility of dispatching, at a certain stage, a U.N. peace-keeping force into strategic centres of Afghanistan or to use other avenues to broaden the United Nations' stabilizing influence on the situation in that country. An important element of U.N. assistance in the Afghan settlement is the presence of a group of military observers in Afghanistan and Pakistan authorised by the Security Council. It is an open secret that until now their activity was substantially restricted by the Pakistani side. Pleading difficulties in ensuring the observers' personal safety, the Pakistani authorities not infrequently simply bar their passage to those places where rebel camps and bases are located and whence armed opposition detachments are dispatched into Afghanistan.

Moreover, there are only 20 U.N. observers in Pakistan and the conditions created for them prevent them from seeing or hearing anything. Still, their very presence restrains, at least in some measure, the Pakistani military circles.

Recently the Pakistan side consented to opening three observation posts on the Pakistani-Afghan border. It is a positive step in itself. But if Pakistan really desires to demonstrate that it has decided to end its interference in the Afghan affairs, then why not give consent at least to the remaining four such posts, mentioned in Afghanistan's appeal, so that the flow of arms and military personnel would not take other roads and paths with no U.N. observation posts?

In the present conditions these observers must substantially enhance their promptness and efficacy, the Soviet delegate stressed. Among other things, the participation of Pakistani military in combat operations in Afghanistan and the entire system of the material and technical supply for military operations of the "irreconcilable opposition" through Pakistan require a special investigation by the control mechanism. There arises the need for increasing the numerical strength of this group of observers and enhancing their responsibility in supervising compliance with the Geneva Accords. And if Pakistan has nothing to hide from the international community, it must not obstruct such measures.

"We do not doubt that there are political figures in Pakistan who are aware of the seriousness of the commitments undertaken by their country in Geneva. But there are also some influential circles in that country—and, regrettably, it is they that set the pace vis-a-vis Afghanistan,—which cannot renounce the categories of the expansionist, chauvinistic policy and are pursuing the course of crudely and cynically flouting the international commitments assumed by Pakistan. We cannot and we shall not put up with this gap between precept and practice on the part of the official circles of Pakistan," said the Soviet chief delegate at the United Nations.

The time has now come when the true objectives and the policy of the U.N. member states with respect to one of the most dangerous pockets of international tensions are being tested. The duty of the Security Council is to effectively contribute to ending foreign interference and bloodshed in Afghanistan, to achieving a ceasefire, to setting in place an inter-Afghan dialogue and to creating a broadly-based coalition government in Afghanistan, the Soviet representative said.

The Security Council will continue discussing the issue on Friday.

Experts Interviewed on Soviet Human Rights

PM0604180389 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 13, 26 Mar 89 p 10

[Interview with USSR Vienna conference delegation head Yuriy Kashlev and USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of State and Law Section head Valeriy Savitskiy by Nina Belyayeva: "Vienna Breakthrough: Human Rights in the USSR"]

[Text] The most recent meeting of the Moskovskaya Tribuna (Moscow Tribune) club—a Members-only forum for law scholars and practitioners, professors, journalists, scientists and other distinguished figures—discussed the problem of setting up of law-governed state in the Soviet Union, the requirements of and prognosis for the legal reform.

Much of the talk focused on the final document from the Vienna meeting, now a legal model to which we can compare our legal norms to see if they correspond. Of special interest were remarks by Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna meeting, and Valeriy Savitskiy, LLD, section head at the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of State and law. Our Nina Belyayeva spoke with them both.

...From a Diplomat's Point of View...

Nina Belyayeva: What is the principal importance of the Vienna document for world relations and for our internal legal reform?

Yuriy Kashlev: Vienna has marked a breakhrough in humanitarian exchanges and human rights. The meeting rescued these problems from the realm of confrontation and set it on a cooperative track of mutual understanding. The USSR's new aim, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, to make humanitarian cooperation one of the Soviet Union's priority foreign policy lines, made it possible for our delegation to act in Vienna and put forward a number of serious initiatives rather than hugging the defensive. This gave rise to the **human dimension of politics**, a new conception, a new principle in the European process. Human rights, the protection of the individual and his civic dignity will now be a subject of **legitimate discussion** in international relations.

The new vision of the human rights issue is this: the Soviet Union has human rights problems and so does the West. It is increasingly clear that ensuring human rights is everybody's concern, not the privilege of one single country or a group of countries opposed to another country.

And while in the past only particular categories or rights, say, the rights of the individual, socio-economic or political rights were discussed, now the discussion runs the gamut.

N. B.: Can international treaties improve political and legal practices inside individual countries? Will Soviet society be able to match its internal laws to international standards? Is the lag big?

YU.K: It is different in different areas of human rights. The international standards you've mentioned are not something which really exists, but a general ideal we should try to attain. While we fall below these standards in some respects, the West falls below them in others. This situation proves that the human rights issue is of a **universal** and global nature. If this issue is to be solved each country should first look at its own practices rather than at those of its neighbour, each country should make pledges and carry them out conscientiously.

The Soviet Union, for example, has put forward an initiative—it is now part of the agreement—to publish all normative acts on human rights without exception. This is of colossal importance for us. Soviet citizens know the country's law to some extent, but all instructions and decisions issued by government agencies are stil circulated to only "a limited circle of persons".

Without making them public, how can we talk about the fulfillment of the Vienna agreements, to say nothing of monitoring compliance with them?

It is important to note that the Vienna document is not just democratic **norms** but also special **procedures** instruments of cooperation in the human rights area. They include the regular exchange of information in response to reciprocal requests, the holding of annual international conferences—this year in Paris, next year in Copenhagen, and in 1991 in Moscow. This document also establishes an entirely new level of confidence and openness in international relations. Today the USSR, far from concealing its problems, is inviting everybody to come, see, analyze, compare, criticize and offer solutions. And of course, everyone is welcome to make use of our experience if it proves useful.

It is important to understand that the Vienna agreements have not been imposed on us from outside, that they are the goals the USSR has set itself, that they are what our society requires. In trying to implement these agreements, we are not so much trying to "catch up" with the West, as trying to put our own house in order.

N. B.: What role should the public play in implementing the Vienna agreements?

Yu.K: Much will remain on paper if the public doesn't participate. In fact the crux of the human rights issue lies in the ability of as many citizens as possible to know, exercise and ably defend their rights. I believe that the role of the public in effecting the Vienna documents is as great, if not greater, than the role of government institutions.

N. B.: But the truth is that even terms like "human rights activist" and "group for the protection of human rights" were equated, until quite recently, with such words as a "dissident", a "turncoat"....

Yu. K.: Times have changed. The Vienna final document puts it plainly: the participant-states shall honour the rights of their citizens and shall, independently or jointly, actively contribute to the expansion and the protection of human rights. As for these terms, they will be understood differently I think. I, for instance, have always been fond of the term "human rights activist".

...And From the Point of View of a Jurist...

N. B.: What is your view of current Soviet law vis-a-vis our international human rights commitments and the final Vienna document?

Valeriy Savitskiy: To answer one must first study the Vienna document, compare it article by article with our own laws. But the most important thing is not the texts. What use is it having the most democratic constitution in the world if its provisions are not honoured? More important, I think, is the current situation in our country, the atmosphere we live in. It embodies a powerful stimulus for social change and will make it possible, in the final analysis, to bring our laws in line with international ones even if it takes time.

Think, for instance, about the Helsinki accords. It was obvious to everyone that we were unprepared to taking its human rights provisions seriously. The same applies to most other international accords in this area. Until recently, for example, no one could seriously expect that the Soviet Union would implement Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), which provides legal recourse in case of the abridgement of citizens' personal freedoms. While law scholars stubbornly campaigned for this norm to be honoured, officialdom invariably gave it a hostile reception. This very idea is confirmed by the Vienna document. But today chances of legally fighting arrest are incomparably greater.

N. B.: Much is being said here about a "new climate in socialist society" and a "new situation". Will this effect a renewal?

V. S.: The new climate created by perestroika and glasnost has given a powerful boost to social conscience and changed officials' views of the law. That our laws, especially on human rights, are imperfect is acknowledged today not only by scholars but also by Party and government officials who realize rules. From my point of view, the situation in our country today is a function of the great power of public opinion which cannot be disregarded.

N. B.: What should be done to make our internal laws conform with international standards?

V. S.: I think the way new laws are drafted and passed is decisive in streamlining Soviet laws. If the procedure is not radically changed, our laws can't be democratic. I am convinced that only democratic procedures in passing laws can guarantee that the laws themselves will be democratic. Therefore I am sincerely hoping that the new Soviet parliament will play a positive role in the USSR's political system.

N.B.: Even despite shortcomings in our current election law which cannot prevent violations of the pre-election procedures?

V. S.: The new supreme body of state power will of course bear the marks of the past for a long time to come. But I'm convinced once there is an imaginative and principled nucleus (however small) of perestroika and democratization champions in the new parliament (the elections will inevitably bring this about), a new approach to law-making on the part of the other USSR people's deputies will be possible.

I see three indispensable conditions for the establishment of a democratic legislative procedure:

First: There must be openness in the operation of the Congress of People's Deputies and the USSR Supreme Soviet: openness including roll-call voting on all bills with the results to be kept in the archives, the setting up of special TV and sound-broadcasting channels to cover as fully as possible the congresses and sessions. Second: There should be several alternative statutes to choose from. The deputy should always have a choice of several bills and be able to choose the separate chapters or articles he or she deems best. All bills should be personalized. For example: "The bill by the Commission for Legislative Proposals", or "The bill by the Memorial society", or "The bill by deputy Ivanov", etc. This way it would be clear what and from what to choose.

Third: Before bills are discussed in the USSR Supreme Soviet, they should be discussed at meetings of citizens and in the press. For this purpose the Law on Nationwide Discussion should be streamlined.

N.B.: How can the priority of international law over internal law be ensured?

V. S.: In the first place I think the priority of international law should be laid down in the Constitution of the USSR. Then, each new law should contain the principle: in case an internal law clashes with international law, or if there is not internal law to regulate a specific situation, international law takes over. It would be sensible on this basis to introduce norms of international law directly into the texts of internal branches of law.

N. B.: How should one monitor the correspondence of internal norms to international norms?

V. S.: The future Committee for Constitutional Supervision should do this.

There is a lot of work ahead. But one should not forget as we hurry along that the Soviet Union is not going to become a law-governed state through the sheer volume of laws, but through each law bringing us closer to a new quality of life, to free and equal cooperation between people.

'Propaganda' Beamed to USSR Muslims Criticized

PM1304103589 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Mar 89 p 3

[Candidate of Philosophical Sciences R. Ulmasov article: "Now Western 'Nightingales' Are Sad, Although We Hear Their Voices Over the Air With No Interference"]

[Text] This was stated openly: Henceforth foreign radio voices, including those hostile to us, will not be jammed. Today we ourselves know far more about ourselves and about our mistakes, misfortunes, and laggardness than all the radio soothsayers put together. It turns out that we have no need of additional information and do not need to press our ear to a radio set with the call signs of "free" voices. And yet every 24 hours hundreds of radio stations in 23 countries spend 586 hours broadcasting to Central Asia, Kazakhstan, and part of the Caucasus—that is, the region where Islam is traditionally widespread. Just a few of them prepare special "Central Asian" programs, but very many conduct anticommunist and anti-Soviet domestic and foreign propaganda. Such broadcasts in languages understood by a considerable section of the population of Central Asia and the Caucasus (Turkish, Arabic, Farsi) are received in our country too.

Propaganda mounted over the air under the Islamic flag is directed in the West by the Central Asia specialists of the Central Intelligence Agency and the radio stations in its charge—Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe—that is, by people whose profession is anti-Sovietism. Their endeavors must not be underrated: Anti-Soviet nationalist propaganda under an Islamic cover seeks to be expressive, graphic, specific, and "exact" with regard to the nature of the audience. Terms or realities which might not be clear to everyone are deciphered without fail. They try to persuade listeners that only in the Soviet Union do Muslims have a hard life and that the Central Asian peoples lost a great deal after the October revolution: The social relations characteristic of them for 1,500 years were destroyed; the historical link with the past was broken: Young people do not recognize their fathers' traditions; other union republics have gotten far ahead in terms of the level of development, and so forth; that in the eyes of the Muslim world the USSR appears to be to blame for a number of international conflicts.

Broadcasts on the people's theaters of Tajikistan, for example, have been an example of shameless anti-Soviet lies. They attest that ideological saboteurs do not wish to see the Tajik people's appreciable achievements over the years of Soviet power in the sphere of culture and the flowering of Tajik art that is national in form and socialist in substance. The authors of broadcasts maintain, for example, that the people's theater exists in Tajikistan only... "on paper"! At the same time they cite the example of the Nauskiy Rayon Theater, which they say has a "false existence" and where "all the workers are illiterate." Yet this is referring to the republic's oldest professional theater!

Broadcasts by the Pakistani Ovozi Dust [name as transliterated] radio station conduct a lively, staged political dialogue in which a wide range of problems concerning, in particular, Afghanistan and its neighbors is discussed. "Despite the Central Asian republics' population's adherence to religion," Ovozi Dust comments, "the Red Army has done all it can to prevent the development of Islam in this region." The broadcasts' authors also maintain that "the Russians suppress the free development of Central Asia's national literatures." They cite as confirmation the fact that certain writers of "Muslim extraction"—for example, Ch. Aytmatov and T. Zulfikarov—have been "forced" to write in Russian. Do the "nightingales" of the Pakistani radio stations really not realize that the choice of language for one's works is a strictly personal matter for every writer!

There has recently been a considerable increase in the volume of broadcasting by Islamic radio centers situated close to the Soviet Union's borders. In 1980 it totaled 28 hours, and in 1985 70 hours a day. The volume of broadcasting to Turkmenia alone has increased from 90 minutes to 15 hours a day. A television transmitter was commissioned recently in the Iranian city of Sari for the purpose of regular television propaganda among the population of the USSR's border regions. The Islamic clerics' plans include the further expansion of propaganda to the Soviet Union. Broadcasts by the Voice of the Islamic Republic from Iran, by the Free Afghanistan radio station from Pakistan, and by the Voice of Mecca from Saudi Arabia and various other voices merge into a single voice—that of militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

Islamic radio propaganda, together with imperialist, is actively playing up the "demographic factor." Broadcasts in the languages of Central Asian peoples slanderously ascribe to our state organs the intention of resettling several tens of millions of Muslims to Siberia by administrative means. The same invention is served up to the Russian audience in a different form: Tens of millions of Muslims will be moved to the European part of the USSR.

Radio Tehran is not noted for its adherence to the truth either. It is particularly interested in cadre changes in the party and state apparatus and the position of Muslims in Central Asia. Broadcasts frequently make an "analysis" of articles in Soviet central and republic newspapers which have been subjected to "reinterpretation" and direct falsification. PRAVDA, for example, once carried the article "By Force of Conviction" by A. Grachev, its own correspondent for the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], which spoke of the need to draw the attention of Communists to the population's atheist education, for 300 self-styled Muslim confessors are active at so-called "holy places" in the republic. Radio Tehran and Radio Gorgan raised a propaganda ballyhoo over that material, accusing Turkmen administrative organs of persecuting and terrorizing 300 Muslim martyrs.

Iranian radio stations have recently been avoiding direct anti-Soviet sallies and are operating by quiet moves, through the propaganda of religious subjects. Thus, during the month of Ramadan, the announcers congratulated listeners many times a day, expressing the hope that their fast and prayers would be received by Allah. Special broadcasts are devoted to the significance and special features of the fast, to purification before prayer (taharat), and to what is and is not permitted in Islam (halol and harom). Radio Gorgan regularly "teaches" listeners the fundamentals of Muslim religion, briefs them on the procedure for holding upcoming religious festivals, and reports on the number of mosques and priests in population centers. From time to time special children's broadcasts are organized, in which the presenter gives words of approval and encouragement to children who read the suras of the Koran and praises them for diligence in studying the Muslim religion.

Oriental eloquence, which has been highly valued by the people since anicent times, plays a large role in such broadcasts. It is known that Islamic experts who possessed the gift of oratory were frequently elevated to the rank of "holy men" even during their lifetime and had around them pupils, imitators, and a mass of admirers, if not to say a crowd obedient to their will. Such individuals could not only direct followers fanatically devoted to them but also seriously influence many spheres of social life as a whole, and public opinion above all.

Another important detail. According to a report in the journal ISLAMSKOYE EKHO, Soviet Azerbaijanis, Turkmens, and Tajiks listen with interest to broadcasts from Tabriz, Tehran, and Gorgan. Of course, the authors of Muslim propaganda are not indifferent to its effect. Let us ponder these facts. Why do our people listen to foreign radio and derive dubious information? Is it not because the "Latest News" ("Khabarkhoi okhirin") information reports, which are broadcast in Russian and Tajik and are, moreover, a rehash of materials already published in the pages of central and republic newspapers, are not renowned for their topicality and fullness? Restructuring is taking place only slowly in Tajik radio, and the structure of its programs is not changing. It is curious that people readily listen to their own radio's foreign broadcasts: Broadcasts to the outside world differ strikingly and for the better from domestic ones—in terms of content, presentation, concreteness, musical arrangement, and so forth. The restructuring times themselves have condemned the principle "it will do for our own people."

Data from sociological research conducted by the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences attest to the definite influence of foreign radio propaganda on the Central Asian audience. In the Tajik SSR's former Kurgan-Tyube Oblast 58 percent of those polled listened to broadcasts of this kind, of whom 50 percent were particularly interested in music, 17 percent in reviews of international events, 8 percent in prayers and readings from the Koran, 5 percent in stories about the lives of Muhammad and Muslim holy men, 5 percent in information about the life of Muslims in the USSR, and 2 percent in information about the life of Muslims abroad. So religious subjects have their admirers.

A comprehensive sociological study undertaken by the history of religion and scientific atheism sector of the department of philosophy of the Tajik SSR Academy of Sciences in 1984-1985 showed that the most "popular" broadcasts among young people of the indigenous nationality are those from Afghanistan—51.9 percent of those polled listen to them—from India (20 percent), Pakistan (8.1 percent), and Iran (6.3 percent).

Other radio stations are of interest to young people of the nonindigenous nationality. Of those who listen to them 25 percent prefer the BBC, 7.8 percent Deutsche Welle, 6.3 percent Voice of America, and 3.1 percent Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

It has to be admitted that hostile radio propaganda sometimes succeeds in arousing in listeners mistaken political judgments and unhealthy nationalist sentiments. A reactionary section of the Muslim clergy and individual religious fanatics are opposed to the norms of the socialist way of life; they preach pan-Islamic ideas. Tape cassettes with recordings of theologians' sermons and statements have begun to be disseminated in certain regions. It is precisely propaganda by Islamic and imperialist radio stations that provides examples of veiled incitement of the audience to anti-Russian and antigovernment actions. Unfortunately, the results of this propaganda are felt in sentiments and in the existence of all kinds of rumors among the indigenous population of the Central Asian republics—Tajikistan in particular—and this was spoken of openly at a recent republic aktiv meeting on questions of ideology. And yet recently there have been no broadcasts that have not touched on national questions interwoven with religion, economics, and social and other problems. They have been exaggerating in every possible way the events around Nagorno-Karabakh, the first steps in restructuring and democracy, and even the "national problem" which has supposedly been expressed in the USSR "in the activation of Russian chauvinism"! It has even been noted that in the Caucasus and the Central Asian republics, "from Yerevan to Tashkent, from Tbilisi to Dushanbe, Soviet schoolchildren are beginning to criticize their teachers and syllabuses and are not afraid of being punished for this."

"People have always been and will be rather foolish victims of deception and self-deception in politics," V.I. Lenin wrote, "until they learn to seek the interests of particular classes behind any moral, religious, political, or social phrases, statements and promises." Let us remember Ilich's lessons, more vigilantly expose the antipopular, anti-Soviet essence of Islamic and bourgeois-clerical propaganda, and see the true ulterior motives behind the campaigns of lies and provocations mounted by it.

It remains a task of paramount importance to enhance the efficiency of our whole system of counterpropaganda on the basis of prompt, constant, in-depth study of the enemy's changing tactics and regard for the special features of local public opinion. I fully support a Soviet specialist in counterpropaganda who believes that we must make bolder use of fragments of hostile broadcasts, for the "living presence" of an enemy who resorts to overt lies produces a strong propaganda effect.

As already stated, the voices of foreign radio stations are received here without interference. This does not please their leaders, and their enthusiasm has diminished. The BBC complains in this regard that the clarity of broadcasts in Russian (and, thus, also in the languages of the USSR peoples—R.U.) could "somewhat cool the interest of many listeners in them."

May our enemies' fears be realized and may the authority of our Soviet radio journalists, who are now working under the auspices of glasnost and the democratization of society, be enhanced.

Paper Reviews New Book on Contemporary Capitalism

*PM1904131589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
15 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4*

[N. Maslennikov "Bookshelf" article: "Anatomy of Changes"]

[Text] The major changes occurring in the world capitalist system before our very eyes demand a reinterpretation of many customary and, one would say, already textbook views, a summation of the mass of facts and phenomena, and the attainment of a new level of perception of its mechanism and peculiarities.

Unfortunately, many studies in the past were short on specific analysis and were limited to declarations about the latest deepening of contradictions and the general crisis of capitalism.

This is precisely why a new book by Soviet international affairs scientists deserves attention. (Footnote) (Contemporary Imperialism: Trends and Contradictions [Sovremennyy Imperializm: Tendentsii i Protivorechiya]. Edited by Ye.M. Primakov and V.A. Martynov. Moscow, "Mysl" Publishing House, 1988) Its main content comprises a specifically historical study of the most significant changes in the nature of contemporary capitalist society and its economic and political structures and an exposition of the basic trends and contradictions with which this society will cross over into the next century.

The authors have applied their analytical scalpel to a broad range of phenomena. They include the scientific and technical revolution which entered a new stage of its development in the seventies and eighties. The world capitalist economy with the increasingly active operation of powerful transnational corporations. The state regulation system which has sharply expanded from influencing the economy through effective demand to the creation of favorable financial and legal conditions for operations by capitalist enterprise. The sociopolitical arena in which class confrontation has acquired highly ambiguous outlines. And mutual relations between the industrially developed nucleus of contemporary capitalism and the dozens of developing countries.

The monograph convincingly proves that contemporary state monopoly capitalism long ago ceased being a simple modification of free competition capitalism and has become a new form of the capitalist mode of production, corresponding with the present level of development of productive forces. The authors prove that capitalism has entered a complex stage of historical evolution, a kind of "transition period." This period is distinguished by a series of major positive qualitative changes whose consequences are comparable with those of changes not only in the period between the thirties and fifties but even those at the beginning of the century. Signs of this are distinguishable in the scientific and technical revolution which is gathering pace, resulting in radical renewal of productive forces, producing resource-saving styles of production before our very eyes, and completing the economy's structural restructuring. Signs of changes can be detected in the new level of internationalization of production and transnationalization of the economy as a whole and the mobility of production relations which is particularly associated with changes in the structure of ownership; the "adaptation" of the economic mechanism which combines with growing refinement market and central regulation principles, and new priorities in economic and social policy. Noticeable modifications are taking place in the mechanism for the exercise of political power by the bourgeoisie.

One of the substantial peculiarities of the contemporary crucial stage, the book's authors note, is that capitalism's adaptation potential depends to a growing extent on processes occurring within the framework of the world community, which comprises not only capitalist and developing but also socialist countries. This is the factor which enables Communists to raise as a matter of principle the question of blocking the most dangerous, egocentric, and narrowminded class manifestations of imperialism's nature.

Accurate reflection of the essence of what is happening in the capitalist section of the world community and an assessment—free from illusions and guile—of its economic and sociopolitical potential constitute an essential condition for a more profound understanding of the laws governing the development of an integral world. This is at the same time a precondition for a sober perception of our own reserves for advancement, in other words for a look at ourselves through the logic of society's development in the context of the contemporary epoch.

United States & Canada

Gorbachev Meets With U.S. Trade Union Leaders

LD1904224289 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS)—Today Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received vice presidents of the AFL-CIO William Winpisinger, president of the Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, and Jack Sheinkman, president of the Amalagamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union.

The conversation began with the visitors' impressions of their meetings in Moscow and their trip to Kiev, where they toured enterprises and talked to the administration and workers.

M.S. Gorbachev supported the position of his interlocutors and those of their colleagues in America who favor the development of relations between Soviet and American trade unions. It is strange and incomprehensible, he said, that an interstate dialogue has already been established, yet it is encountering great obstacles at the trade union level.

It is very important that the ties between the trade unions in the United States and the USSR be supported and broadened; and that they not be confined to communication between the leaders, but involve the direct representatives of enterprises and concerns, and simple workers and trade union activists. This is an indispensable component of relations between the two peoples as a whole. We hope matters will get off to a good start here. There can be no proper relations between countries without contacts between the organizations of the working people.

The dialogue with the administration did not begin easily either. M.S. Gorbachev recalled President R. Reagan, with whom mutual understanding was found, albeit not immediately, with the dialogue then moving on to very serious matters and an atmosphere that made it possible to broach the most difficult problems being developed.

W. Winpisinger and J. Sheinkman agreed that dialogue is a source of mutual understanding, and when a dialogue is underway it turns out that there already is or can be agreement on very many problems.

Let us seek the key to the lock so we can open the door into a world of genuine cooperation among the workers of all countries.

I now have a lot of experience in contacts with Americans, said M.S. Gorbachev: I have met public figures, businessmen, members of the military, politicians, and simple U.S. citizens here in Moscow and also in Washington and New York. It has convinced me that an improvement in relations between our countries is not only desirable, but also that these relations can be good.

Great openness in these contacts has enabled us to see one another as we are. It has turned out that we really do have many points of similarity. This is very important. That is because it is impossible to change the world for the better without deepening and improving USSR-U.S. relations. It is not a matter of anyone's pretensions: It is the call of the times, hence also the vast responsibility associated with these relations all the time. Here we must be particularly circumspect. Everything can be destroyed quickly, but it then takes a long time to restore things, not to mention the inevitable losses that are entailed.

Experience shows that we can discuss everything with the U.S. leadership, and that ultimately we can find a way of settling problems, or at any rate continuing our dialogue. It is a sign of the new type of relations. We act on the premise that both we and the U.S. Administration have an understanding of the fact that the capital accumulated in the formation of these new relations needs to be looked after and built on, and not allowed to be scattered to the winds. We shall be persistent in counteracting everything that could wreck this process.

We are prepared to examine with the U.S. leadership any matters regarding our relations, including those international problems where our joint involvement is useful.

In relations between the USSR and the United States, as in relations with all countries, we proceed at every level from the principle of the new thinking, which presupposes respect for the choice made by the people themselves. If such an approach is established in international practice it will make it possible to move more successfully toward a better world. Meanwhile differences—and I shall not stop reiterating this, M.S. Gorbachev said—are by no means a tragedy but a stimulus for an exchange of experience, for borrowing what is useful and acceptable and for cooperation.

M.S. Gorbachev stressed that a thing of great positive importance is the fact that there has been literally an invasion of world politics by public forces, among them trade unions, which —for all their differences from country to country—are playing a special role thanks to their level of organization and their connection with the working class. No present day politician can ignore this fact. M.S. Gorbachev recalled his meetings with trade union leaders, in particular with the leaderships of the ICFTU [International Confederation of Free Trade Unions] and the WFTU [World Federation of Trade Unions], with whom the exchange of views was very fruitful and substantive.

In the conversation much attention was paid to the problems of conversion. We have set about real disarmament, M.S. Gorbachev said, and naturally the problem of conversion is becoming more and more urgent and is being discussed both in our country and in yours. I know what resistance is being shown to this by the military-industrial complex. W. Winpisinger confirmed this thought, adding that, really, the military orientation of U.S. industry began in 1939 and has existed for half a century now. M.S. Gorbachev remarked: It is the same in our country, too. This makes it more difficult to sort it out. I do not want to oversimplify the problem. It has very serious social aspects.

And political demagogy on this subject is misplaced: The fortunes of a great many people are affected. Nevertheless, it is important to see the aim here, not to lose it in the course of stormy discussions. If we are for disarmament, for bringing armaments and armed forces to the point of being of exclusively defensive significance; in other words, if we are for strengthening real security—and this is now of vital necessity—then it is necessary to think about reducing military production and reorienting military production to civilian production. If we are going to evade conversion, the military-industrial complex will, as it did before, put very great pressure on policy. And this is understandable: For this complex, tension is the natural environment; here it feels itself necessary; for it tension is the normal condition. And it will turn out that the interests of the military-industrial complex will then stand above national and world interests; everything will be turned upside down.

M.S. Gorbachev imparted information about how the process of conversion has already been started in the USSR, and gave specific data. He reported that an overall national plan of conversion is being worked out, that a number of enterprises have been selected at which a model for conversion will be worked out. He expressed his readiness to cooperate with the Americans in this area, having stressed that this will also strengthen the trust between our countries. Despite all the complexity of the problem, one must not allow oneself to be intimidated by it or give in to conversations about its insolubility.

In a friendly way, M.S. Gorbachev shared with his interlocutors his thoughts on current problems of restructuring. You are in our country at a time of enormous changes, he said. Things are very intensive in the country. All spheres of life, all sections of the population are gripped by the transformations. Every effort is being exerted in the restructuring drive [use-v perestroyka]. And this has turned out to be the most difficult thing. There are gains and losses here. The process of overcoming what was customary is not going simply.

But we are confident that without undue haste, and at the same time firmly pursuing the course, we shall solve the tasks of the present very important stage. Blunders and miscalculations are, perhaps, unavoidable for such large-scale tasks. But disorganization in society, in production, in state management are not to be permitted. Attention is concentrated on this.

William Winpisinger, noting the meaningful, informal nature of the meeting, said that in any conversation Gorbachev "sets the plank very high" and that the world is already getting accustomed to this.

He shared his impressions about how the United States accepted M.S. Gorbachev's United Nations address. In the circles on whose behalf he can speak confidently, it is viewed as a "total expression of new thinking."

Indeed, M.S. Gorbachev answered, it was not just an ordinary speech on foreign politics, but was a result of profound thinking from the whole Soviet leadership.

I. Sheinkman said there are still doubts in the United States about restructuring. Specifically, there are questions as to what extent freedom of speech, which is now being so strongly effected under the atmosphere of glasnost, is ensured juridically.

M.S. Gorbachev explained and stressed that this is precisely the subject of intensive effort on our part in shaping a law-governed socialist state. As to criticism, also in the United States, that restructuring is being implemented not decisively enough, by half measures, this is a superficial notion. The depth of transformations requires that this most crucial undertaking be tackled in a well-considered way so as not to rock society, not to cause chaotic processes. It only seems that the restructuring drive is slow-paced: It really takes time. We shall be acting in a well-considered, calculated way. It is better to do everything thoroughly, than to be in a haste and allow failures to occur.

M.S. Gorbachev noted the role of the Soviet trade unions in restructuring the country. The trade unions have become more critical. It is now more complicated for the authorities and management to reach agreement with them. But this is an obligatory part of democratization, because otherwise there will be no support from the main force of society—the working class. Monitoring of the processes taking place on the part of the trade unions is also a sort of guarantee against instances of stupidity and big errors.

In conclusion, M.S. Gorbachev drew attention to the significant phenomenon of interaction between Soviet and U.S. children and young people. He recalled the idea of Ronald Reagan on this score, which he has supported. Children and young people very quickly find a common language. They are not weighed down by the complexes of the past. Their feeling of mutual fellowship is inborn. And all of this is a very important factor in our relations. This is the groundwork for the future.

M.S. Gorbachev also mentioned the fact that he continues to receive a huge quantity of letters from the United States, very good letters. The common thread running through them is the thought of improving relations between our countries.

The collocutors expressed the hope that the very nature and content of their meeting will help deepen mutual understanding between the Soviet and U.S. people.

S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU chairman, took part in the conversation.

Hungarian Beam Views Bush Detroit Speech

LD1904221189 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] In his speech delivered in a Detroit suburb, U.S. President George Bush discussed East-West relations. It is noteworthy that the head of the U.S. leadership favorably evaluated the changes taking place in the USSR and the East European countries: Let no one have any doubt that the U.S. people and administration sincerely want the USSR's reforms to succeed; we welcome the changes taking place.

The President positively evaluated the democratization processes underway in Poland and Hungary, too. It appears that in Washington they no longer remember the evil empire. President Bush urged a further improvement of relations between the East and West in every aspect of arms reduction, political relations, trade, and moreover by means that will strengthen the security and well-being of all Europe.

The President called the new thinking in the USSR one of the guarantees of this possibility. Such manifestations can only be welcomed, and so can Bush's statement that the American people would like to see Eastern and central Europe free, prosperous, and living in peace.

The President wishes to affirm his statement with concrete measures. There is talk of complex economic assistance measures for Poland. Well, assistance is a noble thing, all the more so because Poland's economy, as its leaders have said several times, is in a difficult situation. True, the U.S. President is attaching certain conditions to the assistance: We shall not offer assistance if we do not see healthy economic practices in the exchange.

And a few words about rights. In his speech the President said his dream is that the day will come when the East European countries will have the right to choose their own line for peace in the world, including the formation of close relations with Western Europe. In the past the socialist countries have made several independent steps in the interest of expanding these relations. We could mention Hungary and Bulgaria's direct agreement with the Common Market. Here, to be sure, Western Europe could also be more active. It is not by chance that the United States justly criticizes the policy of economic discrimination practised in the USSR and the East European countries, which has failed visibly.

One must also point out that in the U.S. President's speech there were, unfortunately, a whole series of—to put it mildly—strange remarks. Thus, there can be no agreement whatsoever that the cold war, so to speak, started in Eastern Europe. However, we should certainly see that Bush is seeking new approaches in shaping his foreign policy line—approaches dictated by the present realities.

Comparison of Bush Detroit Speech on Poland

PM1904104389

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 April carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report on President Bush's 17 April speech in the Detroit suburb of Hamtramck. The PRAVDA item, entitled "Speech by G. Bush," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 18 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 13, column one, revealing the following differences:

paragraph one, only sentence, in PRAVDA reads: ...Washington, April 18—Addressing on Monday... (deleting "TASS", byline)

paragraph two, first sentence, in PRAVDA reads: ...improving East-West relations.

"We see new thinking in certain aspects of Soviet foreign policy," the White House incumbent said. "We hope that these are the first signs of genuine, long-term, and deeper changes. No one should have any doubt about the sincerity of the American people and their government in wishing the reforms in the Soviet Union every success. We welcome the changes that are taking place. East and West... (adding passage, deleting words)

paragraph two, last sentence, PRAVDA version reads: ...that it had "begun in Eastern Europe," that allegedly neither... (adding quotation marks)

paragraph three, last sentence, PRAVDA version reads: ...the U.S.A., allegedly, "never recognized the legitimacy of the division of Europe."

The U.S. press... (adding quotation marks)

paragraph four, first sentence, PRAVDA version reads: ...would proclaim his "new" approach to the... (adding quotation marks)

paragraph four, sentence two, PRAVDA version reads: ...set of measures "aimed at recognizing the reforms taking place in Poland and at encouraging new reforms there, now that 'Solidarity' has become legal." Among the measures... (adding quotation marks) last paragraph, first sentence, in PRAVDA reads: ...the U.S. President hinted, implementation of the... (rewording)

Talks Between Bush, Jordan's Husayn Reported

U.S. Policy Falling Behind Events

LD1904165989 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Washington April 19 TASS—By TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin:

Meeting between President of the United States George Bush and King Husayn of Jordan, who arrived in Washington for an official working visit, opened in the White House.

The talks on Wednesday conclude the first round of Middle East consultations of the new administration since the time it came into office. President of Egypt Husni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir visited Washington in the past [words indistinct].

On the eve of the current meeting, the administration's spokesman said that ways of Middle East settlement will be the main subject under discussion. He emphasized that the administration would like to learn the opinion of the Jordanian monarch about Shamir's latest proposals regarding elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The spokesman for the administration was extremely cautious in appraising Shamir's proposals and only noted that they deserve to be studied.

The PLO has already stated that it rejects Shamir's idea for the holding of elections in occupied territories under the observation of the Israeli occupation forces. In his turn, President Mubarak said that these "elections" [words indistinct] the PLO.

The Bush administration now tries to persuade the main parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to hold negotiations, but it has not yet advanced any Middle East initiative and is actually in the wake of events.

Problems of bilateral relations, specifically in the economic and military area, will also be discussed during the talks.

Husayn Refuses Support for Israeli Plan

LD1904212489 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Washington April 19 TASS—By TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin:

Talks ended here on Wednesday between President Bush and King Husayn of Jordan, who had come to the U.S. for an official working visit.

According to Bush, they devoted special attention to the Middle East situation and especially the quest for ways of achieving Arab-Israeli peace. The king of Jordan came to the U.S. two weeks after Bush's talks with President Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister Shamir of Israel. His visit will complete the first round of Middle East consultations of the new administration.

Despite friendly speeches exchanged by President Bush and King Husayn at a ceremony after the meeting, Bush, judging by their content, failed to persuade the king to render so much as symbolic support for Israel's idea of holding elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Bush said he had reaffirmed his view that "properly designed and mutually acceptable elections in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip could, as an initial step, contribute to a political process leading to negotiations on the final status of the territories."

The President added that the United States remains committed to bringing about a comprehensive settlement through negotiations based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which establish the principle of peace for Israel in return for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories. In addition to it, a properly organised international conference could, in due time, become a means of facilitating direct talks between the parties concerned.

However, the king of Jordan made it clear that, in his opinion, the Israeli idea which the administration tried to put through was futile, that it was diverting the settlement process. He said that, in his opinion, a base for peace had been created and what remained to be done was to put it into practice. A UN-sponsored peace conference could be a forum for achieving a comprehensive settlement. He believes that all the measures taken should lead to such a conference, and that their efforts in this sphere should not be diverted.

During the meeting they discussed questions connected with economic and military cooperation. The U.S. President pointed out that Jordan's economic and military might continued to be an important factor of the Middle East settlement and that he had assured the king that the U.S. would do its utmost for meeting Jordan's economic and military needs.

In the course of the talks they also touched upon other regional and bilateral problems.

'Sincerity' of U.S. Policy on PLO Questioned

LD1904161889 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Commentary by TASS political news analyst Albert Balebanov]

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS—By TASS political news analyst Albert Balebanov:

The U.S. Administration has launched an unsavory campaign aimed at blocking the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation for admission as a full-fledged member to the World Health Organisation [WHO] and other specialized United Nations organisations. Washington explains its stand by declaring that it does not recognize the Palestinian state proclaimed by the PLO. Washington says it, allegedly, does not meet the generally recognized criteria on the status of a state. Meanwhile 98 countries, that is the majority of the United Nations members, have already proclaimed their recognition of that state.

It should be noted that shortly after Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir concluded his official visit to the U.S.A., the Bush administration started vigorously and openly opposing efforts of the PLO aimed at enlisting diplomatic support of international organisations. During the Israeli prime minister's visit, Washington obliged Tel Aviv by supporting its intention to hold so-called "elections" in occupied Palestinian lands.

This undertaking is aimed at bypassing the cardinal problems of the Middle East settlement, at preserving the Israeli rule over occupied territories, at undermining the influence of the PLO in the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza Strip by creating there a local administration that would be ready to bow to Israeli diktat.

If the United States were really interested in a fair, durable, and comprehensive Middle East settlement, it would have long since responded to the calls of the USSR and other socialist countries, of Arab countries, of partners in the EEC for convening, under the United Nations auspices, an international conference on the Middle East that could become an effective instrument for putting an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Instead of that, Washington takes steps interfering with the process of settlement, opposing the striving of the international community to ease tension in the area.

In this connection it would be justifiable to call in question the sincerity of the intentions of the U.S.A. which established official contacts with the PLO last year. Wasn't that step aimed only at misleading the international public and camouflaging Washington's real attitude to that organisation which has been recognized the world over as the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people? If the United States established contacts with the PLO in order to really promote peace in the region, then how is this manifested?

Therefore, one gets the impression that Washington's actions are really aimed against the PLO, at the support of the United States' strategic ally in the Middle East, Israel, in its striving to avoid solving the main aspects of the Palestinian problem—avoid putting an end to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian lands and granting independence to the Arab people of Palestine. The United States obviously lacks political realism in its Middle East policy.

47 Die in Blast Aboard U.S. Battleship 'Iowa'

LD2004083389 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Washington April 20 TASS—At least 47 seamen died in a blast aboard the U.S. battleship Iowa on Wednesday, a Pentagon spokesman said.

The men were killed by an explosion in a turret with three 16-inch guns.

The cause of the explosion is still unclear, prompting U.S. Naval authorities to launch an investigation.

The battleship was taking part in naval exercises 330 nautical miles northeast of Puerto Rico.

Teams of medics were rushed to the ship by helicopter from the Coral Sea aircraft carrier to help the wounded.

The USS Iowa had 1,600 crewmen on board, including Vice-Admiral Jeremiah Johnson, commander of the Second U.S. Fleet.

Dubinin Meets With World Business Leaders

LD1904132289 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Washington, 19 Apr (TASS)—TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The leaders of more than 30 of the largest corporations in the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan, and South Korea met here Tuesday with Yuriy Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the United States. The meeting was organized by "Time Incorporated" in the course of the annual conference, held on the corporation's initiative for leading businessmen, on the most important issues of the domestic situation in various countries and development of the international situation. Those who participated in the meeting were, to be specific, the leaders of such corporations as the "Chrysler" automobile firm; the "Deere Company," which produces agricultural and other equipment; the "Honeywell" and "Zenith" electronics giants (United States); "NEC Electronics" (Japan); and the "Hyundai Business Group" automobile and machine-building concern (South Korea).

The Soviet ambassador acquainted those gathered with the details of the restructuring process in the Soviet Union and the main points of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's speech to the United Nations last year. In his speech Yuriy Dubinin stressed that in the modern world the security of each country in all spheres, including the military sphere, can only be guaranteed within the framework of general security, the consolidation of which is served by the development of global economic ties, by the deepening integration of all countries' economies—including that of the Soviet Union—into the world economy, and also by arms reduction. The Soviet Union, he said, is always ready to renew the Soviet U.S.

negotiation process on a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive weapons. As far as economic cooperation is concerned, the USSR ambassador stressed, all discriminatory measures must be removed from its path, such as those imposed on trade with the Soviet Union by the U.S. side at one time. The Soviet ambassador spoke with satisfaction about the trade agreement signed on 30 March 1989 between the associations of Soviet and U.S. industrial and trade corporations and organizations, and the continuing process of creating joint Soviet-U.S. enterprises, 16 of which already exist, as the ambassador recalled, with the creation of another 50 planned. Those present listened with great interest to Yuriy Dubinin's announcement to the effect that the Soviet Union plans to set up free economic zones on its territory, with the aim of more effective development of economic relations between the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

In a conversation with a TASS correspondent, Richard Munro, chairman of the board of directors of "Time International," described the USSR ambassador's meeting with corporate leaders as very interesting and useful.

'U.S. Political Prisoners Day' Noted

18070215 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Lapin: "Conscience in Torture Chambers"]

[Text] When 2 years ago the Association for the Defense of Americans' Judicial Rights proposed that 15 April be observed as U.S. Political Prisoners Day, its appeal elicited the serious uneasiness of the country's citizens who are concerned for the situation of rights and freedoms in American society. True, in an entire range of areas, the situation is much improved over the past decades. However, the reality and the idyllic pictures other politicians try to paint differ sharply all the same. And the actual achievements arose not in and of themselves, and certainly without the goodwill of the mythical Uncle Sam. This process was secured by the selfless struggle of those Americans whom the authorities accused of all mortal sins, and persecuted, poisoned, and imprisoned.

This is hardly a popular subject in official Washington. There, until recently, they preferred to teach democracy to others, based on the thesis that there is no, nor can there ever be a country more free than America. And there are no prisoners of conscience anywhere in the United States! But there are! The country's legal authorities were forced to admit this last year. The American coalition "Freedom Now" announced this in March at the 45th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva. According to their data, over 150 people are imprisoned in the United States for exercising their right to free speech and freedom from racial oppression. One of these political prisoners is under threat of the death sentence. He is the former chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the National Association of Negro Journalists (Mumiya Abu-Jamal) (Wesley Cook). It recently became known that the leader of the movement for Puerto Rican independence, Juan Segarro, is being threatened with 150 years of imprisonment.

For the authorities, however, all of these people are simply criminals. This label has been pasted on them by the well stratified legal-investigative machine, which almost effortlessly bypasses the heart of the matter by use of fronts and falsification—a method well-known among the powers that be...

Today, the position of the troubled Americans has taken on special significance, as well as the issue of civil laws on the agenda of the world community. The attitude toward them as a coin to be exchanged in a political game between East and West is fading into the past. The time is through for being blindly boastful, praising one's own worthiness. Time demands honesty and realism, for the sake of justice and for the sake of the future.

Northeast Asia

MPR's Yondon on Military Cuts, Soviet Pullout

PM1904160989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Interview with Mongolian Defense Minister Colonel General Jamsrangiyn Yondon by PRAVDA journalist V. Sapov in Ulaanbaatar: "Strategy of Defense"; date of interview not given]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar—[Sapov] The general warming of the world's political climate was bound to affect people's frame of mind. Here the discussion launched in the pages of UNEN about the kind of army Mongolia needs today is instructive. Is it needed? What do you have to say about this?

[Yondon] I should point out that discussion about the army is not taking place only in UNEN. In my opinion, this is characteristic of the press of socialist countries, including Soviet newspapers, magazines, radio, and television. I consider this an indicator of my compatriots' political activeness characteristic, under the conditions of restructuring, of the country's socioeconomic life.

In evaluating the prevailing sociopolitical situation in the world, most people think that, despite the positive shifts in improving the climate of trust and security, we cannot assert that the process has become irreversible. The Mongolian public is wary because the initiatives of the Soviet Union, which has resolved to unilaterally cut its Armed Forces in Europe and Asia, have not yet received a proper response. And if that is so, it is premature, I think, to talk about scrapping the army completely.

We have learned the historical lesson of the people's revolution, when we had to defend the people's gains by force of arms, and of the Japanese aggression of 1939.

And our own miscalculations, too, serve in many respects as a warning against ill-considered steps. For example, as a result of the repressions during the Choybalsan personality cult, our army went into battle against the Japanese invaders on Halhin Gol with hastily trained commanders. We were thankfull that we had alongside us our faithful ally, the Soviet Army, which bore the brunt of this undeclared war. The consequences of those tragic events for our people had a long-term effect upon the Mongolian People's Army's combat capability. We were unable to extricate ourselves completely from this position even in the fifties.

In the late forties and early fifties it was decided to disband the bulk of the army. A large number of commanders went into the reserve. The accumulated experience and tradition, just like the material base, was dissipated. For a reason you are familiar with, our party and government were forced in the sixties and seventies to take measures to strengthen the country's defense capability. And some 10 years later the task of restoring the army again arose. But in the 20 or so years since then we have been unable to solve all the problems. Even certain negative aspects of our army's present-day life were generated during those years.

As you can see, disbanding the army organization does not require great effort, let alone material outlay. It is much tougher to restore it. In all events we should bear this lesson in mind.

The new thinking is making successful headway in the international arena. And we are bound to take account of the positive trends that have emerged. However, it would be impetuous to reduce our political vigilance and the troops' combat readiness just because our country is surrounded by two socialist powers. This is not in keeping with the spirit of restructuring. And it it will not help secure reliable safeguards of security, since war in our nuclear space age does not necessarily have to be started by neighbors. Moreover, we should not forget that the task of defending the interests of socialism persists.

[Sapov] Yet Mongolia, along with other socialist countries, has started cutting the strength of its Armed Forces. How is this step regarded by the public?

[Yondon] In a very positive way. And this is not the first time we have done this. Since 1985 our army has been cut almost 25 percent. Last year saw the scrapping of the combined-arms army command. And in 1989-1990 the Mongolian People's Army will be reduced by another 13,000 personnel. Thousands of military vehicles and 90 tanks and tank transporters are being transferred to the national economy after conversion. Moreover, the armaments and combat hardware of two motorized infantry divisions will be mothballed and put into long-term storage, and tactical aviation will be reduced. At the same time it is intended by 1990 to cut budget appropriations for defense purposes by 11 percent.

I should point out that the Mongolian public, while welcoming this peace-loving step, also voices disquiet: Are we not overexposing our borders, particularly considering that a considerable proportion of the limited contingent of Soviet troops here at the Mongolian Government's request will be withdrawn at the same time. My answer here is unambiguous: No, we are not. The country is sheltered beneath the reliable shield provided by subunits of the Air Defense Forces. And this is in keeping with the Warsaw Pact countries' defensive doctrine based on the principle of reasonable sufficiency. We adhere to it religiously. And all our efforts directed toward qualitatively improving the army are defensive in character, particularly since People's Mongolia has never attacked anyone, and the desire to seize foreign lands is alien to it.

We have never possessed the means to attack, nor will we in the future. Our task is to have a sufficiently mobile, highly trained, low-cost army to ensure the reliable defense of our homeland's security. This requires the structure of the country's Armed Forces to be somewhat revised, and we are working on this right now.

[Sapov] The Mongolian press has carried proposals to unite—for economic purposes—the Ministries of Defense and Public Security, and the Border Troops if possible. How does this appear to you?

[Yondon] The desire to derive immediate benefit is not always justified. This was confirmed by the premature disbandment of the Border Troops, since reviving them cost even more. The merger of public security agencies being suggested in the press now because of the specific nature of their work is, I think, inexpedient. Making fuller use of the existing potential of army subunits to meet the needs of the national economy is another matter.

If we are talking about the Mongolian People's Army's participation in socialist building, it must be said that a substantial place in its structure is allocated to our construction troops. This creative army has carried out construction and installation work worth 677 million tugriks since the start of the current 5-year plan. And military transport workers have shifted 13 million kilometer-tonnes of freight.

Peacetime military labor now essentially provides schooling that fosters training, education, and civic maturity, not to mention the fact that young people learn many civil trades during their service.

[Sapov] However, the army is the army. It must discharge its basic defense functions.

[Yondon] That is only natural, since its task in modern conditions is becoming increasingly complex. Nowadays, thanks to the constant attention of the party and government and the Soviet Union's fraternal selfless aid, the Mongolian People's Army is equipped with modern arms and combat hardware. A qualitative change in its organization and structure is underway and its personnel's martial skill is increasing. It is pointless to list the combined arms, artillery, and air force armaments and combat hardware, and also the technical means of communication, chemical protection, and engineering troops. They are well known, particularly as new armaments are not envisaged in our army. And I speak about this not to intimidate but merely to stress that today it is important to reckon in terms of skill, not numbers. And the fact that in the last training year two out of three soldiers were rated excellent or good in combat and political training confirms this truth. Regarding the army of the future—regular, as currently, or of a militia type, something already under discussion—I will say unambiguously that it should be a regular army, and there will be universal compulsory military service.

[Sapov] The world has become safer. This is a fact. But what do you think about the prospects for reducing and scrapping nuclear arms?

[Yondon] The task here is known to everyone: Initially it is to destroy 50 percent of the nuclear potential. And although this is a big problem, the Soviet-American Treaty on Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles has shown that if political levelheadedness and patience are demonstrated and a realistic stance adopted, all questions in the modern world can be solved. But it must also be borne in mind that there is still a large quantity of conventional arms in Asia and the Pacific. Major steps and serious actions must therefore be taken to reduce the danger. The joint search for ways to settle the conflicts in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the Near East are encouraging here.

We fully support the Soviet stance expounded by M.S. Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk. As a logical continuation of the Vladivostok program for ensuring security and peace in the Asia and Pacific region, this initiative offers a new opportunity for confidence- and security-building. Mongolian initiatives, particularly the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force among Asian and Pacific states, point in the same direction. This proposal was subsequently spelled out at the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party's 19th Congress. It involves creating a mechanism for the nonuse of force. Such a mechanism could initially take the shape of bilateral or multilateral treaties, provisions, or accords of a regional nature.

[Sapov] And my last question. A large proportion of the Soviet troops will soon leave Mongolia. Is this a plus or a minus for you?

[Yondon] The divisions are leaving, but the bases will remain, and they are worth hundreds of millions of rubles. That would enable us to partially use the vacated premises for army needs. But most of them—thousands of well-appointed apartments and other facilities—will clearly be transferred to the national economy. Competent bodies are engaged right now in working out where they will be best employed. That is doubtless what you meant when speaking of the plus side. But if you take the political situation, the benefit is mutual. After all, not everything is measured in terms of money.

As far as overall defense strategy is concerned, I would say the following. As the army of a socialist state, the Mongolian People's Army has been raised on the experience of its Soviet brothers and the best international traditions of our comrades-in-arms from the countries of the socialist community. We have upheld our independence together with our Soviet friends and remain ready to jointly defend the motherland. And a border is no deterrent to joint actions in the interests of the motherland and the countries of the socialist community, particularly as some Soviet subunits will remain in Mongolia.

The general trend toward troop cuts in fraternal countries serves as a guarantee for confidence and security on the Continent of Asia. We, for our part, expect much from the Vienna talks on further limiting arms. After all, their participants should demonstrate their commitment to disarmament by action rather than words.

Near East & South Asia

Opposition Units Fire on USSR Kabul Embassy

LD2004052189 Moscow TASS in English 0518 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Kabul April 20 TASS—Units of the irreconcilable opposition fired ground-to-ground missiles at the Soviet Embassy in Kabul at 0545 local time today.

One rocket blew up close to an administrative building.

It was only by mere luck that no resident of the Soviet Embassy compound was hurt.

UN Security Council's Afghanistan Debate Viewed

U.S., Pakistan Want 'War of Attrition'

PM1904144589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 89 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Linnik dispatch: "Observing the Geneva Accords. UN Security Council Debates Afghanistan Situation"]

[Text] New York, 18 Apr—An open discussion on the situation in Afghanistan has begun at the UN Security Council under the chairmanship of A.M. Belonogov, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations.

The emergency session of the Security Council was called at the Afghan Government's request in connection with Pakistan's intensifying direct interference in the Afghan conflict on the armed opposition's side, which directly violates the Geneva accords on Afghanistan.

Explaining the reasons behind his government's appeal to the UN Security Council, Afghan Foreign Minister Wakil stated that 125 military training centers for the opposition "Alliance of Seven" are currently located on Pakistani territory. Moreover, the mujahidin are undergoing military training directly in Pakistani units. U.S. shipments of light and heavy armaments are routed to Pakistan. Pakistani intelligence representatives distribute the shipments among individual armed opposition formations.

Since the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, Pakistan has interfered 1,200 times in Afghan internal affairs. This has been documented in the 142 Afghan Government representations to the UN Good Offices Mission (UNGOMAP) located in the region.

The creation, with the connivance of Pakistani interdepartmental intelligence services, of an "Alliance of Seven transitional government" in Rawalpindi is, in the Afghan minister's words, a flagrant example of direct interference in the sovereign country's affairs. By supporting the "transitional government," which enjoys no support even among opposition members and Afghan emigres, Pakistan is aiming to annex Afghanistan on the pretext of confederation. It is reasonable to ask, the minister went on, just why a "transitional government" has been set up outside the country when the opposition claims it controls 95 percent of Afghan territory.

The Afghan foreign minister reaffirmed his government's desire to convene an international conference on Afghanistan in order to ensure the country's neutrality and demilitarization. Moreover, following a cease-fire agreement observed by all the warring factions, free democratic elections in Afghanistan with the participation of all political parties are planned.

It would seem that the proposal to hold elections is entirely part of the traditional U.S. approach to the resolution of regional conflicts: Just look at the oft-repeated U.S. statements on Central America. Elections as a means of ending internal strife have always been trumpeted by the United States as a panacea for solving problems in countries torn by infighting. However, in this instance Washington seems not to be heeding its own ideas. One can only surmise the real reasons for this deafness.

Yesterday's speech by T. Pickering, U.S. representative to the United Nations, was imbued with internal contradictions, where the message and the rhetoric fail to coincide. On the one hand, it seems to be recognized that the United Nations should play a part in settling the conflict in Afghanistan; the United States is obliged to do this by its position as guarantor of the Geneva accords. The international community, the U.S. representative said, should continue to support the Afghan people's desire to choose their own government; it should help refugees return home and promote the country's restoration after the establishment of peace and stability there. However, there is immediate criticism almost in the next few paragraphs of the fact that the UN Security Council has been convened to debate the situation in Afghanistan. Is not a UN discussion proof of the international community's interest in resolving the Afghan problem?

As for the cease-fire, the U.S. representative ceremonially declared that that question should be resolved by the Afghan people themselves.

How are we to read all this? After all, the Afghan Government in Kabul has repeatedly announced unilateral cease-fires. How many times have these calls been rejected by an armed opposition incited and supported from outside? In such circumstances how can the Afghan people in general pass judgment **without the international community's help and participation?**

Nonetheless, the administration has rejected from the outset the Afghan Government proposal to send a special group of UN Security Council representatives to Afghanistan and Pakistan to study the state of affairs locally. The desire to put an end to the bloody conflict and implement the Geneva accords is described as an "attempt to use the UN mechanism to keep the illegal Kabul regime in power."

How can we describe the U.S. stance? Judging by everything, the United States and Pakistan have chosen a "war of attrition" to attain their goals in the region after seing their own policy fail. The Afghan Government, contrary to the expectations of Washington and Rawalpindi, has not crumbled after the Soviet troop withdrawal. However, the retreat from the Geneva accords, the destabilization of the situation around Afghanistan, and the encouragement of highly extremist Islamic elements could lead to a turn of events that might frighten even the U.S. press. In this regard people here are increasingly voicing the opinion that it is necessary to review current U.S. policy in the Afghan conflict.

It should be noted that, contrary to the facts, the speech by the Pakistani representative also boiled down to denying any interference at all by his country in Afghan affairs.

I asked A.M. Belonogov, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, to comment on the Security Council session. "Different and often diametrically opposed views are currently being expressed," he said. "The speakers included people who actively support the struggle of the armed Afghan opposition. What could be expected from these speeches? Only apologetics for the course currently being pursued by the Pakistani Government and, above all, military circles in that country.

"On the other hand, the current Security Council session has heard weighty political statements that give an idea of the great concern about events both in Afghanistan itself and with regard to Pakistan's growing involvement in Afghan affairs.

"As for the U.S. representative's speech, it did not make any attempt to approach the situation in an unprejudiced fashion. This cannot fail to disappoint, bearing in mind the special responsibility borne by the United States as a guarantor of the Geneva accords.

"We consider the discussion that has begun on the Afghan question to be very timely. What body is better suited than the Security Council to debate this problem, the problem of a country racked by civil war with a very clear presence of foreign, above all Pakistani, elements—all the more so as there is a direct danger that the Afghan conflict could ultimately escalate to include other countries."

Soviet Envoy Condemns Interference

LD2004112589 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] New York April 20 TASS—The UN Security Council held a meeting on Wednesday, convened at the Afghan Government's request, to consider the situation related to Afghanistan.

The Soviet permanent ambassador to the United Nations, Aleksandr Belonogov, speaking at the meeting, said that the latest developments in Afganistan were not a purely internal matter of the Afghan people, as representatives of Pakistan and some other countries asserted.

The point at issue is outside activity threatening Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence, which is acquiring broader dimensions.

The ferocity of the fighting for Jalalabad, the Soviet representative emphasised, is linked with the ambitious plans to install in that city, once it is captured, a "government" formed by the "Alliance of the Seven."

The first weeks of the "government's" functioning show that its emergence is only exacerbating confrontation and leading to the escalation of bloodshed.

It is not accidental that the formation of the "government" actually controlled by the Pakistani military, coincided with the galvanisation of the idea of creating a Pakistan-Afghanistan confederation.

The task of preventing the violation of the Geneva accords is being placed high on the agenda of the international community, Belonogov said.

One should not allow the Afghanistan developments to escalate into a more serious regional conflict with unpredictable consequences.

The discussion of the Afghan issue at the Security Council should exert pressure on those who ignore the Geneva accords and should facilitate the cessation of outside interference.

It is the duty of the Security Council to help put an end to foreign interference and bloodshed in Afghanistan, facilitate the cease-fire, establishment of inter-Afghan dialogue and creation of a broad-based coalition government in the country.

India's permanent ambassador to the UN, C.R. Gharekhan, stressed that strict coompliance with the Geneva accords is extremely important for the solution of the Afghan problem.

He pointed to the importance of the search for ways to reach a peaceful settlement that would ensure the existence of a sovereign, independent and nonaligned Afhanistan.

This could be reached by setting up a broad-based coalition government which would be formed by the Afghans themselves without outside interference, said the Indian representative.

Sir Crispin Tickell, Britain's permanent representative, adhered to a different stance. Without even mentioning facts of Pakistan's overt violation of the Geneva accords, he claimed that the current events were "an internal matter of the Afghan people" and urged Security Council members not to interfere.

The representatives of France, China, Madagascar, Tanzania, Finland and Canada also spoke at the meeting.

The Security Council will continue the discussion of the question on Friday.

Bessmertnykh Receives Afghan Ambassador

LD2004134289 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS—Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh and Afghan ambassador to the USSR Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy today exchanged views on the situation in and around Afghanistan, including in the light of the current Security Council discussion of Pakistan's intensification of aggressive actions against Afghanistan.

The diplomats also examined specific aspects of Soviet-Afghan cooperation.

Afghan Defense Minister Optimistic About War

PM1904135389 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[A. Pravov dispatch: "Truce Rejected. Siege of Jalalabad Continues," including report on interview with Afghan Defense Minister Shahnawaz Tanai by Pravov and unidentified IZVESTIYA correspondent in Kabul; date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Today Kabul, like all Afghanistan, is living for news from Jalalabad, where bloody fighting is under way against mujahidin detachments. On the day I arrived I saw a television report on how seniors are voluntarily giving blood to soldiers. Many young people were crowded round donor points.

"People are beginning to realize that it is, above all, the mujahidin in their endeavor to blockade Kabul who are to blame for the city's current problems," I was told by Zahir Tanin, editor-in-chief of the magazine SABAVUN. [name as transliterated] "Whereas previously they could say they were waging a 'jihad' and supposedly fighting against the occupiers, that propaganda is no longer valid. The Soviet troops have left. This is a fratricidal war, a war for the ideals of Islamic fundamentalism, which few people share. The mujahidin's prestige fell still further among the population's waverers after the news that Pakistani troop units are fighting on their side. This is, in effect, aggression. At the same time, the prestige of the Kabul government, which is advocating national reconciliation, is on the increase."

I met a friend, AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent Kath Webb—with whom I traveled to the Salang Pass last October with a group of journalists in a Soviet armored personnel carrier—at a briefing at the Afghan Foreign Ministry Press Center. She has been in Kabul for 1 month. She has not succeeded in going anywhere as yet.

"Of course, it would be interesting to visit Jalalabad," Kath said, "but journalists aren't being allowed there at present."

The situation that has developed around Jalalabad is extremely grave. The mujahidin are launching more and more units into the battle against the government troops. On one day alone in April, 719 rocket projectiles were launched on the city. But Jalalabad's defenders maintained their positions, repulsed the attacks, and are even beginning to squeeze the enemy out little-by-little, themselves launching attacks.

"I think we will win the fight," Colonel General Shahnawaz Tanai, the Republic's defense minister, said.

We were sitting in his spacious office in the Defense Ministry building. Despite being busy, the general agreed to receive Soviet journalists—me and a special IZVESTIYA correspondent—at our first request.

"Of course, war is war and anything can happen," Shahnawaz Tanai said, "but I am a military man and I realize that the fatal watershed is already past and the most horrific events are behind us."

[Correspondents] How do you rate your soldiers' morale? They're probably tired, aren't they?

[Tanai] Of course they're tired. But morale in the front line is growing stronger. It has become clear to the soldiers that they can perfectly well defeat the enemy...

The combat capability of the government troops around Jalalabad today is one of the priority topics being discussed by foreign correspondents in Kabul. It is constantly surfacing in various forms in their questions at the briefings. One gets the impression that some journalists who sympathize with the opposition have already tired of waiting for Jalalabad to fall and for what they consider to be the inevitable offensive on Kabul and the collapse of Najibullah's government. They are packing their bags and leaving. Their scoop did not happen. Other press representatives are inclined to analyze the situation differently. They regard the present turn of events as a scoop, for many Western newspapers predicted military defeat for the people's power just a few days after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

They think the incredible is happening. But, according to Shahnawaz Tanai, events are developing just as they should.

"Of course," he said, "the mujahidin commanders are continuing to spread propaganda concerning the inevitability of their complete victory over government troops and the need for 'true Muslims' to come to power in Kabul, but it is becoming increasingly hard for them to maintain morale among their units. They lack a united command and the experience of conducting major military operations. They wing one another pretty well before beginning an attack on our positions."

[Correspondents] How may the situation change in the future?

[Tanai] We know the mujahidin are planning a new offensive on Jalalabad; they are massing their forces in the Khowst region and moving detachments up to Kabul. It is hard to tell how everything will turn out in the end. Yet I reiterate, war is war.

[Correspondents] When President Najibullah called for a cease-fire recently to mark the start of Ramadan, some "hard-line" leaders refused to accept this proposal, saying they didn't need any truce because their troops would take Kabul within the week and overthrow the government. In your opinion, what is this "optimism" based on?

[Tanai] On the opposition's overestimation of their own strength. We have the best troops and more powerful weapons—armored vehicles, aircraft, missiles. Our troops' morale is also higher.

Kabul-Northern Border Highway Reopened

LD1904181889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] A big convoy carrying foodstuffs, oil-based products, and other goods has arrived in the Afghan capital. Thanks to the successful operation of the subunits of the government army in the region of the Salang Pass, the strategic Kabul-northern border highway has again been reopened for vehicle traffic. More than 300 trucks accompanied by tanks and armored vehicles were enthusiastically greeted by the inhabitants of the capital, where, due to the attempts of the opposition to blockade the city, acute food and fuel shortages are being felt.

Power of Pakistani 'Narcomafia' Noted

LD1904165189 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] New Delhi April 19 TASS—In connection with the arrest in Rawalpindi of Major Faruq Hamid, personal pilot of the late President Ziaul Haq, who was identified as one of the international Narcomafia ringleaders, the Indian press recalls that Ziaul Haq's adopted son, a certain Razah Kureshi, was also arrested a short while ago in Norway on charges of complicity in narcobusiness. Kureshi is known to have kept the late president's bank accounts. He admitted to have had close links with many high-ranking Pakistani leaders, including Hamid Ghulem, head of the Pakistani military intelligence.

The Indian PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL agency notes that Narcomafia has taken deep root in Pakistan during Ziaul Haq's rule. It grew to be a major force and today actively opposes democracy in the country hand-in-hand with the Pakistani secret service and U.S. agents.

The PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL mentions among the most influential Narcomafia bosses the former governor of the northwestern border province retired General Fazil Haq. He still holds rather solid positions there due to contacts with the Pakistani military, leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution and the Central Intelligence Agency. The power of Pakistani Narcomafia is explained, above all, by its profits. According to the most modest estimates, they amount to three billion dollars a year. Quite a share from this sum is allocated for the narcobusiness's protection from encroachments of Benazir Bhutto's government. When the latter announced its intention to launch a broad campaign to destroy opium poppy fields in the border areas with Afghanistan by means of farm aviation, the owners of the poppy plantations threatened to bring down the aircraft with ground-to-air missiles, which the U.S. secret services had generously supplied to the Afghan counterrevolution.

'New Phase' in USSR-Iran Cooperation Viewed

NC1904130089 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Andrey Krasnov commentary: "For the Sake of Good-neighborly Relations and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and Iran"]

[Excerpts] As you know, Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union this summer. This visit is expected to be an important step in the future expansion of Soviet-Iranian relations.

One can now substantially say that Soviet-Iranian political relations have entered a new phase. The issue now is not one of irregular contacts between the two countries, but of a systematic process of talks aimed at improving Soviet-Iranian relations and expanding the two countries' cooperation in the international field.

Imam Khomeyni's message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, which was delivered early this year by Ayatollah Javadi-Amoli, was a constructive step in this direction. [passage omitted]

Experience shows that our two countries can successfully cooperate in various fields where they share fundamental interests. They can jointly work to prevent realization of the threat created to world civilization and culture by the arms race, and to prevent the danger of an ecological calamity, for the sake of ensuring peace and removing hotbeds of tension.

Andrey Krasnov adds: Soviet-Iranian cooperation in solving regional conflicts is of special significance as far as Asian peace is concerned. For example, Iran can play a noteworthy role in ending the fratricide in Afghanistan. As we know, Tehran supported the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghan territory and described this as Gorbachev's great victory.

In light of the complicated situation that has now been created around Afghanistan, Iran is displaying the necessary self-restraint and flexibility. For example, the Iranian leadership did not officially recognize the self-made interim opposition government of Afghanistan. It should be pointed out that the Shi'ite groupings stationed in Iran were not included in this government. Of course, the Afghans themselves are the ones who should determine their fate. However, it is also very clear that good understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran on the Afghanistan problem can facilitate the immediate establishment of peace and calm in the suffering and calamity-stricken land of Afghanistan.

The situation in the Persian Gulf, where the United States continues to maintain its warships despite the declaration of a cease-fire on the Iran-Iraq front, has become yet another link in the chain of mutual Moscow-Tehran cooperation. The Soviet Union believes that any type of foreign intervention in the affairs of Persian Gulf countries should be stopped and that all foreign warships should be withdrawn from the area. Both the Soviet Union and Iran agree on the fact that the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf destabilizes the situation in the region, intensifies the threat of a flare-up, and is a blatant muscle-flexing exercise by Washington.

The Soviet Union persistently assists in solving the Iran-Iraq conflict, which is being exploited by imperialist circles as a pretext for maintaining their military presence in the region. During the recent meetings between our two countries' foreign ministers in Moscow, the Soviet Union once again announced its readiness to assist in the holding of constructive talks between Iran and Iraq and in their joint efforts with the UN secretary general in a bid to (?achieve a just balance) of interests acceptable to both sides.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation and goodneighborliness are becoming important elements in international policy and they should be taken into consideration by more and more countries each day. Our countries, with their 2,500 km of common borders, are expanding comprehensive relations and displaying a logical approach.

Andrey Krasnov concludes: Their interest dictates that the Soviet-Iranian border be a border of friendship, mutually beneficial cooperation, and good understanding.

Causes of Iran's Economic Problems Examined

NC1504111489 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 13 Apr 89

[From "On the Waves of Radio Moscow" weekly feature; interview with Moscow Radio analyst Aleksandr Batev by unidentified Moscow Radio announcer; date, place of interview not given—Batev remarks recorded in Russian fading into Persian translation, announcer's questions in Persian; first three paragraphs are announcer's introduction]

[Text] [Announcer] The Iranian leader is now facing another serious problem—preventing rapid increases in prices, checking the chaos in the country's markets, and ending the hoarding of staple goods. A new law was introduced in Iran on Monday, 10 April. On the basis of this law, a fixed price has been set for some products, and the sale of goods on the black market without a bill of lading and permit has been forbidden. According to this law, each product should have a price label.

However, as is justly pointed out by JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, the approval of this law will be effective and useful only if the country's social circles support it. Meanwhile, it should be said that the number of people opposing this law, especially among the leadership, is not small.

Dear friends, we will continue with an interview on the new law on prices in Iran with our analyst Aleksandr Batev. Our question is: In your opinion, what impact will this law have on the market situation?

[Batev] There is no doubt that Iran's low income groups zealously welcomed the new law. A stable price for some products allows that group of people, who barely make ends meet, to live. Meanwhile, as far as the impact of the new law is concerned, I think one cannot be very optimistic. From now on we can assume that some of the merchants will try to avoid selling their goods on the open market and offer them instead on the black market. Afte. all, the prices of goods do not increase on their own; they increase as a result of inflation. According to estimates by the French magazine LE MONDE, inflation in Iran at present is between 25 and 50 percent. In other words, the rise in prices stems from economic reasons. Therefore, in order to prevent high prices, economic means should be used. Managerial measures can only have a temporary impact.

[Announcer] What measures can be effective?

[Batev] Let us ask an economist to comment on this. I am a journalist and am not so well-informed about economics. Nevertheless, I can state some of my observations. It is impossible that a long war and spending huge amounts of money for this war will not lead to an increase in prices and to inflation, the signs of an unhealthy economy. These amounts could, at present, be used to better the Iranian economy. However, we all know that a peace pact has not yet been signed. As a result, the recently approved Iranian budget earmarked huge amounts for defense purposes. Therefore, in my opinion, it is clear that one of the ways to improve the economic situation is to make an immediate agreement with Iraq and carry out economic reconstruction.

[Announcer] What can you say about other means?

[Batev] As far as I know, Iran now intends to base its economic progress, first and foremost, on the utilization of its domestic resources, and it is showing some unwillingness to use the resources of foreign countries. However, Iran cannot reconstruct its economy without economic relations with foreign countries, and it should at least buy machinery, industrial equipment, and spare parts from them. Many things here depend on the state of Iran's relations with other countries. It should be stated that Iran's relations with foreign countries are far from ideal. The well-known incident concerning the Rushdie book caused Iran's relations with the West European countries to deteriorate. Moreover, some days later Iran's relations with Turkey also deteriorated unexpectedly. In both cases, Iran's relations with these countries deteriorated because of its defense of Islam. I fully believe that one should defend one's world outlook and principles, but it is obvious that Iran's relations with other countries, which had appeared to be improving, have now worsened. As a result, the possibilities of utilizing other countries' resources for Iran's economic growth have diminished.

[Announcer] We thank you for participating in our program.

Journalist Discusses Saudi Arabia Visit, Ties

PM1904103989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 89 Second Edition p 7

[Correspondent V. Belyakov maiden dispatch under the "Travel Notes" rubric: "Yashmaks and Computers"]

[Excerpts] Riyadh, Al Jubaylah, Apr—Your PRAVDA correspondent has visited Saudi Arabia for the first time. We publish his report from that country. [passage omitted]

Rapid industrial and agricultural progress has enabled Saudi Arabia to reduce the role of oil in its economy. Whereas 10 years ago oil provided three-fourths of national income, now it provides less than half. True, the sharp fall in oil prices has also reduced revenue. Because of that the pace of development has slowed in the past 3 years. The Saudis are learning to value money, and to their surprise have discovered that in this respect the socialist states are potentially very promising economic partners for them. In fact, there is trade between them now. I have seen Soviet radio receivers and binoculars in the stores. As people I spoke to assured me, Soviet water pipes have been installed in many homes and are in great demand. But on the whole, the volume of trade is still very small. Saudi business representatives asked about Soviet export opportunities and about how to improve contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations. It is impossible to do this in Saudi Arabia itself: There isn't a single Soviet official representative here.

The history of the development of relations between the USSR and Saudi Arabia is very unusual. Diplomatic relations were established between our states back in 1926. Formally they were never broken off. However, there are no diplomatic or other missions in either country's capital and Soviet people are very rare visitors to Saudi soil. The appearance of PRAVDA and TASS correspondents at the press center of a routine conference of Islamic states' foreign ministers in Riyadh caused a stir among fellow journalists. This news appeared in the local press and there were more than enough people who wanted to get to know us. Many people saw a political element in our presence. At the press conference THE TIMES correspondent from London even asked Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal whether this demonstrates the rapid restoration of his country's relations with the USSR? The minister avoided a direct reply to the question, noting merely that various types of relations apart from diplomatic relations have existed between our countries in the past 3 years. Be that as it may, at the press center we were given a dozen brochures about Saudi Arabia published this year in Russian.

Staffers of the Ministry of Information kindly enquired what we would like to see when the conference was over. We made our suggestions and asked for some meetings with officials. Eventually they politely refused to organize meetings for us but included in the program visits to a large medical center, a university, and a stadium in Riyadh. We subsequently learned that they are all objects of the utmost pride to the Saudis. [passage omitted]

Saudi Arabia has made a dazzling leap forward in a quarter of a century. From being a patriarchal country of nomadic bedouins and peasants, it is being transformed into a U.S.-style "consumer society." The changes are welcomed but at the same time cause alarm. "We tried to keep the door shut tight against communism," a member of the royal family told us in a private conversation, "but did not notice how Western civilization, which is alien to us, slid in under that door." Perhaps that is why the Saudis are so stubbornly trying to protect their traditional state and political structures. The country remains an absolute monarchy. It has no parliament, constitution, or political parties.

Such was Saudi Arabia, a country hitherto unknown to us—one with its sights set on the 21st century yet archaic, armed with computers and prejudices. A country we must yet learn about in detail.

Soviet Group Supports Palestinian Cause

LD1904164789 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 19 Apr 89

(Text] Moscow April 19 TASS—Soviet people consistently support the fair cause of the Palestinian people fighting for their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and establishment of their own sovereign state, the statement of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Nations said.

The Soviet public calls on all the people of goodwill to denounce resolutely the terror of the Israeli military and take effective and energetic measures in defence of the peaceful Palestinian population on the occupied Arab territories.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Cultural Protocols With Cameroon, Niger

LD1504152889 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 15 Apr 89

[Test] Yaounde, 15 Apr (TASS)—The Soviet Union will earmark 95 scholarships for training citizens of Cameroon at its higher education establishment in courses and faculties for improving qualifications in the forthcoming academic year. This is envisaged by a protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Cameroon for 1988-1989 which has been signed here.

The exchange of delegations of scientific and creative staff, sports teams, book exhibitions, television and radio programs and musical recordings will be carried out in accordance with this document. It is planned to involve Soviet physicians in work at medical establishments in Cameroon.

A protocol has also been signed between the governments of the USSR and Cameroon on mutual recognition and equivalence of documents on education and of academic degrees.

A protocol has been signed in the capital of Niger on cultural cooperation between the USSR and that western African state for 1989-1990. It contains a program for the development of bilateral relations in the spheres of culture, science and technology, sports and education.

Commentary Views RSA's Democratic Party Prospects

MB1704203889 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1900 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Commentary by Aleksandr Fedorov]

[Text] It is difficult to forecast whether a memorial plaque will ever be fixed on the building of the Johannesburg Polytechnical College, whose hall accommodated the first conference of the new Democratic Party [DP], but one thing is clear: The party formation will be of great importance for South Africa, and will affect future political events.

For the first time in the country's history, the three liberal opposition parties—the Progressive Federal, the National Democratic Movement, and the Independent, pooled their effort to oppose not only separate, ugly phenomena of apartheid, but the whole unjust system. We should credit the party's leadership, which managed to see beyond their own [word indistinct] calculations, with each party leader being popular both among the Afrikaners and the white English-speaking people.

The new DP began its activity in a most complex period for the nation. Despite the relative calmness in the democratic movement often mentioned by the authorities, it looks like it a calm before a storm. If the ruling Nationalist Party does not carry out its pledges given on the eve and after the municipal elections, the period of reform anticipation may end with an outbreak of anger, with far-reaching consequences. Indeed, this concern was raised by speakers when they spoke in front of 1,500 people who came together at the Johannesburg Polytechnical College.

Those who took the floor at the conference spoke about the need for changes for securing democratic freedoms for all, irrespective of race, and carrying out elections based on the one-man, one-vote principle. Although these demands are burning, they are not enough to radically change the situation (?and) South Africa.

One need not graduate from the Stellenbosch University to realize that without close cooperation with the African National Congress, without abolishing the state of emergency and freeing Nelson Mandela, many calls by the DP may remain only wishful thinking.

But these problems were not raised by participants of the Johannesburg conference. A pertinent question arises: What next? The leader of the former Independent Party, Dr Denis Worrall, believes membership of the DP will stand at about 60,000 people. Is it few or many? When the white dissident movement against the ruling NP was taking shape, these figures would have been considered impressive, but today one should take into account the ruling Conservative Party's success at the municipal election, and the growing ranks of the pro-Nazi Afrikaner Resistance Movement. In the critical situation for the Pieter Botha government, they receive complete support from the Nationalist Party, the Army, and the police.

That is why it is unfeasible to expect that at the forthcoming parliamentary elections the DP may win up to 40 seats and form the official opposition to the CP. It is possible that, following the Johannesburg conference, the new party will adjust its tactical and strategic plans, and will adopt decisions on a par with the decision to form a single party. But let's wait and see.

Tatliyev, Delegation Leave for Madagascar

LD1904164389 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, 19 Apr (TASS)—A USSR delegation headed by Suleyman Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Antananarivo today, to participate in the events to mark the coming to office as president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar of Didier Ratsiraka.

Ambassador of Tanzania Leaves Moscow 6 Apr

PM1404122389 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Apr 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Isaac Abraham Sepetu, ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania to the USSR, left Moscow 6 April.

East Europe

Yegorov-Led CPSU Delegation Visits GDR

PM1804131089 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In conformity with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.K. Yegorov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Ideological Department, was in the GDR 10-14 April. It studied the SED's work experience in the sphere of cultural building.

The delegation had conversations in the SED Central Committee Culture Department and the Dresden Bezirk Party Committee and held meetings in cultural institutions and with representatives of the GDR creative intelligentsia.

Grosz Visit to Bulgaria Stresses Peace, Ties

PM1904150189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 89 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Most Important Task"]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Apr—The friendly working visit to Bulgaria by K. Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], during which the sides discussed the state and prospects of Bulgarian-Hungarian cooperation and also topical international problems, has come to a close.

A report published here on the results of the talks stressed that the most important task now is to preserve peace throughout the world, strengthen security and mutual trust, and develop mutually advantageous European cooperation.

During the talks the Bulgarian and Hungarian sides pointed out that the Vienna meeting opens up a new stage in the development of the process begun in Helsinki. In line with the documents approved at this meeting, Bulgaria and Hungary will endeavor to actively contribute to disarmament in the sphere of conventional weapons, success in the talks on confidence- and security-building measures, and the fulfillment of pledges connected with human rights and humanitarian issues.

During the visit, the report said, the sides discussed problems connected with the need to improve the Warsaw Pact. The sides are unanimous that this organization is necessary. At the same time the democratization, modernization, and improvement of the military-political alliance would be advisable. Its forms and nature should be brought into line with contemporary requirements. Some questions concerning the international communist and workers movement were discussed during the talks.

Lukyanov Receives Hunagry's Straub 14 Apr

PM1804085789 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] In the Kremlin 14 April A.I. Lukyanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Academician Bruno F. Straub, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who has come to the Soviet Union to familiarize himself with the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Center for Biological Research.

In warm and friendly talks A.I. Lukyanov briefed the Hungarian guest on the transformations under way in the Soviet Union, on the paths of forming a socialist rule-of-law state and democratizing all aspects of social life, and on the results of the elections of USSR people's deputies.

Bruno F. Straub spoke about the activity of the Hungarian Presidential Council and National Assembly, the reform of political institutions, and work on the country's new constitution. He shared his impressions of his visit to the Scientific Center for Biological Research, made a high assessment of cooperation between Soviet and Hungarian scientists, and advocated its further development and improvement.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of multifaceted ties between the Soviet Union and Hungary and the existence of preconditions for deepening cooperation and for a mutual exchange of experience of socialist building, including along parliamentary lines.

The talks participants emphasized the importance of joint action by the socialist community countries to strengthen security and confidence in Europe and in the world as a whole and to assert the new political thinking in international relations.

Participating in the talks were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also J. Barabas, Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

On the same day A.I. Lukyanov gave a luncheon in Bruno F. Straub's honor.

Hungarian Trade Unions Head Interviewed

18070610 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 15 Apr 89 p 7

[Interview with Sandor Nagy, general secretary of the All-Hungarian Council of Trade Unions by Vladimir Stepanov: "Hungary: The Present Day"]

[Text] Like many other countries of the socialist commonwealth, the Hungarian People's Republic is experiencing a period of restructuring. The complex processes taking place in the political and economic areas are creating many stark social problems. Sandor Nagy, general secretary of the All-Hungarian Council of Trade Unions [VVSP], tells Novosti Press Agency correspondent of how our friends are overcoming these problems.

[Stefanov] Comrade Nagy, what social problems of Hungarian society most concern the country's trade unions today? What do you view as the reason for social tension?

[Nagy] The Hungarian national economy has suffered from a serious ailment for many years now. The consequence of this was the country's high foreign debt. There are two basic reasons for debts: the incomplete structure of the economy, and the resulting low profit margin. The credits invested in this undeveloped structure as a result of an erroneous economic policy did not yield the needed income and only exacerbated the problem. As a result, today we are forced to use a larger portion of our national income to cover our debts, without any of the needed return on credit. Naturally, the population suffers from this.

For several years in a row now, the purchasing power of the forint, real wages, has been falling. This was especially perceptible last year. The decline in the standard of living had its heaviest impact upon the layer of the population with insignificant income, pensioners in particular: the state could not compensate them for the sharp rise in prices. Groups of pensioners appeared who simply did not have the means for existence. The problems of youth worsened. For many young people, beginning an independent life, starting a family and getting a home of their own at today's prices are fraught with enormous problems.

Nor can the actively working part of the population say that things are fine for it. In some areas of industry and agriculture, wages do not reach a subsistence minimum. Of course, all of this is the source of social and political tension, and it leaves its marks on the society's mood....

[Stefanov] You speak of problems and tension. But many Soviet tourists, upon their arrival in Hungary, simply cannot believe that there can be any difficulties in a country with such rich store windows, an abundance of products in the stores and markets. Perhaps they will not believe you....

I understand. Indeed, I should not paint only a bleak picture. The truth is that a stratification of society into rich and poor has taken place in Hungary. And you won't notice the problems I spoke of while looking in downtown Budapest store windows, or in the recently constructed luxury villas in the fashionable districts of Buda or in palaces on the shores of Balaton. All of this bespeaks the fact that there is a layer of rich and very rich people in Hungary. Their incomes are high, and they live quite well with such windows. The misfortune is that with them, the number of people grows, as I said earlier, who barely make ends meet. And people who come to Hungary, as a rule, see only the the sparkle of the life of the former category of people and fail to notice the difficulties of the latter... And this is natural. Poverty is not openly displayed....

[Stefanov] You mentioned the phenomenon of stratification, of polarization of society by income. How do you regard this phenomenon? Do you consider it justified? Or is this the result of erroneous measures taken at one point? From this point of view, how do you assess the results of the growth of the private sector in your country?

[Nagy] In a certain sense, the polarization of income is an inevitable phenomenon. It is inevitable in any society, in any economy where there is an aspiration to overcome a lag in development, to gather strength for a new thrust ahead, and this is precisely why the criteria of economic result-orientation are moving to the center of the economic policy. But the discrepancy in incomes arises as a result of this same difference in result-orientation. But this is not the problem for now. The question is, are there real economic achievements behind this differentiation in incomes? Was that high income really earned, or was it gotten by machinations, without principle?

High incomes among a certain sector of the population are not dangerous in the socialist sense if along with them there are no extremely low incomes, when no one is living on the edge of poverty. And once such a disproportion appears, the state must come to the aid of those in need. It is obligated to help them obtain normal living conditions. But this requires money. And as is known, the financial situation of our state is now exceptionally unfavorable. Nevertheless, the trade unions insistently demand just such an approach to sharp disproportion in income.

We also ask such questions when we speak of the private sector. To be precise: does the private sector encourage an expanded selection of goods, their improved quality, their reduced prices? And most important, are the incomes of private businessmen appropriate for the results of their labor? I feel that we in Hungary have not yet determined simply for ourselves how to regard incomes which do not coincide with the labor invested. And this is a serious problem.

[Stefanov] It was announced at the All-Hungarian Trade Union Conference that from now on, the main task of the movement will be the protection of workers' rights. In view of a changed strategy, how do you plan to do this work? What resources are at your disposal for this?

[Nagy] The fundamental issue for the trade unions is that they consider it their primary function, in which they see their societal role. I am certain that the errors which were committed by our movement in the recent past were in some way or another connected to the fact that its function had been wrongly determined. The trade unions filled the role of servant: "What do you require?", while their task has always been that of representing and advocating the workers' interests. We want to return to that original function.

As far as resources are concerned, our trade unions must have the classic set of rights needed to defend workers' interests: the right to express one's opinion, the right to agree or disagree with government policy, the right to veto, and finally, the right to strike as an extreme measure. At the same time, I emphasize once again, the means itself is the trade unions' very orientation toward the defense of the interests of the broad masses.

[Stefanov] We in the Soviet Union have heard that you in Hungary know what unemployment is. They ask, how do you evaluate this phenomenon? What are the trade unions doing in the struggle against unemployment?

[Nagy] Frankly, I would like to note that for now, there is no massive unemployment in our country. Moreover, I am certain that under conditions of restructuring, inevitable problems with employment can be doctored so that unemployment will not be permitted as a widespread, chronic phenomenon. Undoubtedly, as the result of these times of economic turn-arounds, more than a few people will lose their jobs. But this still is not a tragedy. Everything will depend upon whether we can create and counteract this process with a system of workers' social defense: Can we materially support people, help them acquire a new trade, begin their road of labor from the start again.

In developing this system, we took as a basis the models of social defense in force in the Scandinavian countries. Its singularity is that the systems render the greatest assistance to those who themselves seek the opportunity to reorganize their lives, and do not simply wait for a new position....

Along with this, we understand that social assistance is only extinguishing the fire. It is easier to avoid fires than to extinguish them. I think that structural advances in economics are more sensibly attained through a policy of capital investment, regrouping of worker resources, and not simply by firings. We have had cases, incidentally, where one fine day, people were simply put outside of the gates of their enterprises. In such cases, the trade unions acted and will continue to act very decisively.

[Stefanov] I would like to ask you, Comrade Nagy, how relations are being built between the trade unions and the Party in Hungary?

[Nagy] This is a very important political question. The resolution of our conference quite definitely states that the relations between the trade unions and the party must be put on a new basis. The essence of this is partnership. Yes, we support the party line for the renewal of socialist society, reforms in the economy, and we work in this direction. Nevertheless, we do not support any "boss-underling" sort of relationship. The party and the trade unions are interdependent. And only with collaboration, consideration of each others' interests, can we advance toward economic and social restructuring. Methods of direct management by trade unions would affect both sides disastrously.

[Stefanov] It is known that so-called "independent" trade unions have recently appeared in Hungary. What can you say about them? What is the All-Hungarian Council of Trade Unions' attitude toward them?

[Nagy] I would like to not straight away that we regard independent trade unions as a reality of our times. We admit that the very fact of the creation of alternative trade union groups carries a criticism of our activities. So, someone couldn't find a place in our movement, couldn't realize his aspirations. He begins to think about this. However, the fact that the alternative groups have not become widespread, that 93 percent of all the country's workers belong to our organizations bespeaks the viability of the Hungarian trade union movement. People consider it their own, and rightly try to change it, but not create a new one. I think that in time, even today's "alternativists" will find a place for themselves in our common movement.

CPSU Greets Polish Democratic Party Congress

PM1904102789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
17 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message to Polish Democratic Party]

[Text] To the 14th Democratic Party Congress

We send greetings and wishes for successful work to the delegates to the 14th Democratic Party Congress.

Your party's contribution to the cause of national accord and to the elaboration and implementation of social, economic, and political reforms is well known, as is its role in the coalition of the forces in people's Poland which advocate the path of the country's socialist renewal.

We value highly the Democratic Party's desire to actively participate in the development of friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union.

We are confident that Soviet-Polish friendship will continue to serve the interests of our countries and peoples.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

West Europe

Further Reports on Ryzhkov's Visit to Luxembourg

Ryzhkov Meets EEC President

LD1804192389 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Luxembourg April 18 TASS—The head of the Soviet Government, Nikolay Ryzhkov, met today with the president of the Commission of the European Communities [EEC], Jacques Delors.

The interlocutors expressed mutual satisfaction with the establishment in 1988 of official relations between the Soviet Union and the European Communities, and between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the EEC, which, combined with the normalisation of ties between the European communities and other CMEA countries and talks on concluding trade and economic agreements, ensures significant progress in East-West relations.

The two sides had a brief, but substantive discussion on prospects of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the European Communities both in the economic sphere and in establishing a high-level political dialogue.

They reaffirmed the interest in the early start of official talks on concluding a large-scale trade and cooperation agreement between the USSR and the European communities that would secure a solid legal basis for broader economic ties.

The Soviet side thanked the EC Commission for assistance to Armenian quake victims.

Ryzhkov, Thatcher Meet

LD1904131189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1218 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Luxembourg, 19 Apr (TASS)—There was a meeting on 18 April between N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M.Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain.

Speaking on the current state of Soviet-British relations, M.Thatcher stressed that they were given a new and powerful impulse by the recent visit to Great Britain by M.S.Gorbachev. She described the talks that took place in London as extremely successful and advocated the continuation of the constructive and positive dialogue with the Soviet Union, noting that she pins further hopes on her visit to the USSR next year.

The British prime minister showed great interest in current questions of the internal development in the USSR. She praised highly the consistency of the Soviet leadership in carrying out restructuring. In this connection N.I. Ryzhkov spoke of the implementation of the economic and political reforms, of the problems that restructuring is encountering, and also of the irreversibility of the policy of renewal of all spheres of public life which is being consistently carried out by the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

M. Thatcher reacted keenly to the information and noted the large-scale nature of the transformations in the USSR and their international impact and significance. She inquired about the course of the restoration work in Armenia and said that Great Britain is ready to continue helping with this.

N.I.Ryzhkov expressed genuine gratitude for this on behalf of the Soviet people.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, several international and regional problems were mentioned, in particular the situation in Lebanon, the sharp deterioration of which in the last few days is creating a threat to its existence as a single state. The two sides stressed the need for an immediate end to the bloodshed and for a political settlement in Lebanon.

Ryzhkov Meets Netherlands Premier

PM2004085989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit to Luxembourg"]

[Text] Luxembourg, 18 Apr—N.I. Ryzhkov had a meeting with Netherlands Prime Minister R. Lubbers.

Evaluating positively the state of bilateral relations between the USSR and the Netherlands, they advocated the further development of contacts, including at a high level.

When discussing urgent international issues, the emphasis was placed on the state of affairs in Europe. In particular, the need to conduct the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe in a dynamic way, to advance the Helsinki process by joint efforts, and to build the "common European home" was emphasized.

The talks also touched on the problem of the struggle to preserve man's habitat, which can only be resolved by pooling the broad efforts of the international community.

Ryzhkov Meets Luxembourg Party Chief

LD1904183189 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Luxembourg April 19 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting today with the leader of Luxembourg's Communist Party, Rene Urbany.

In a conversation, marked by a comradely atmosphere, they discussed issues of the international situation and the continued development of relations between the two parties.

In welcoming the visit by the head of the Soviet Government to Luxembourg, Urbany said that the country's public expects broader mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Luxembourg.

The interlocutors gave much attention to issues of revolutionary perestroyka in the Soviet Union and its peaceful foreign policy initiatives that are exerting favourable influence on the situation in Europe and the world at large.

Ryzhkov wished the leadership of the Luxembourg Communist Party and all Communists great accomplishments in their work in the interests of peace and socialism.

Ryzhkov's 19 Apr Luncheon Speech

PM2004094189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on a speech by N.I. Ryzhkov at a luncheon given by the Luxembourg Government 19 April; 'Meetings on Luxembourg Soil'—PRAVDA headline]

[Text]The Government of Luxembourg on 19 April gave a luncheon in honor of Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the persons accompanying him. The heads of the two governments exchanged speeches.

Nikolay Ryzhkov said:

Esteemed chairman of the government,
Esteemed ladies and gentlemen!

Allow me to express sincere gratitude to the Government of Luxembourg for providing the opportunity to visit your remarkable country in the days, so momentous for it, of the 150th anniversary of independence.

Luxembourg is a respected and equal member of the family of European states, and its history is organically entwined with the history of Europe.

This is the starting point for an understanding of the traditional friendly ties which have taken shape between our countries in the past 150 years. The great reformer and transformer of Russia, Peter I, having founded the capital of his state in the northern marshes, cut a "window into Europe." And the history of our countries is an integral part of the common political and cultural history of the European states.

The cooperation of the European peoples, big and so-called "small", is an objective reality of the present-day world. And when we mark such dates as the 150th anniversay of Luxembourg we feel the whole depth and fundamentality of these realities.

Luxembourg is indeed a small country but, as one says this word, one involuntarily wants to put it in quotation marks. For the example of Luxembourg is convincing proof that the true greatness of a country is created by its people's firmness of spirit, their diligence and vitality, and their steadfast desire to preserve the originality of their culture while at the same time developing active communication and close ties with other peoples and states.

We realize that people can count on the future when the past is objectively and honestly taken into consideration and evaluated, when set aims are achieved with strict compliance with the principles of equality of and respect for all peoples, and when development is based on broad cooperation with neighbors both near and far, in so far as our century has cut distances and brought us all closer into one community, called humanity.

This is emphasized by the participation in the jubilee celebrations of the heads of governments of a number of European states, including those which witnessed the birth of this country's independence. Meetings with them have provided a good opportunity to contemplate how we Europeans wish to see our continent tomorrow, on the eve of the 21st century.

Within the system of the views and values which comprise the concept of the new political thinking born by restructuring, we place first values common to mankind and freedom of choice—the observance of the standards and rules without which progress of modern society is already impossible. The new political thinking is the projection of the course of restructuring in the sphere of international relations, the reflection of a novel approach to our own problems and goals. We know that restructuring, democratization, openness, and glasnost are met with sympathy and support by the people of Luxembourg, and we appreciate this unprejudiced and benevolent attitude.

The new political thinking has been conditioned by the realities of the modern world: by the cardinal change in the role of the military factor, the growing interdependence of North and South, West and East, the ecological threat, and the deepening awareness of the significance of general human and cultural values. So it is an imperative of our time.

And it is natural that this imperative is felt most keenly by the European peoples, since their contribution to world civilization is colossal, and at the same time the sacrifices and trials that they have experienced are colossal as they aspired to preserve and defend what they had achieved. Neither the small nor the large nations any longer want Europe to be compared to a powder keg. Let there be another metaphor: our common European home.

I cannot class myself among the connoisseurs of Luxembourg's poetry. But quite recently an anthology of Luxembourg poetry was published in Russian translation in the Soviet Union. This little book contains lines by the Luxembourg poetess Henriette Tazen. She writes that there is only one path for us Europeans—to make it such that "Europe, our home, should forever forget the trenches...." This is such a worthy theme that it would be worthwhile for politicans and state officials to pronounce when preparing to go to international conferences.

The time has come for the gulf which has split Europe, and in fact the whole of our globe, to be made up from both sides. In place of the logic of isolation and confrontation Europeans should master the logic of joint development, the logic of cooperation. The necessary objective conditions for this today exist on the continent, and the political will of the peoples also exists.

The idea of a common European home was born of such an understanding. Its essence lies in a recognition of the historical and cultural community of the European states, irrespective of their chosen path of development, a recognition of Europe's special role in establishing a more sensible and secure world order. It is with satisfaction that we noted your statement, Mr Santer, to the effect that Luxembourg shares the concept of a common European home.

The success of the Vienna meeting, as it appears to us, gives grounds for saying: Within the framework of the Helsinki process the necessary instrument has now been created for the achievement of these aims, and by joint efforts it is possible to achieve its being used effectively.

The first round of the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces in Europe has been completed. On the whole it was not a bad start. We attach great significance to the successful progress of these talks. And this is not merely words. The Soviet Union has entered these talks having made a decision on a unilateral reduction in its armed forces. We are also reducing our military budget and weapons production. By the end of the next year the Soviet Army will have 500,000 fewer. We are withdrawing from central Europe some of our tank divisions and other formations together with tactical nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union opts for this, believing in the power of example. We approach with optimism prospects for cooperation with the European Communities, and Luxembourg is regarded as one of their three capitals. We regard the establishment of official relations between the CEMA and the EEC, and the Soviet Union and European Communities as a major political event of last year. It has no small importance for making the climate on the European continent healthier, and for the international situation in general, too.

We are grateful to our hospitable hosts for the great attention and cordiality shown to us in Luxembourg. The thorough and interesting conversations with Grand Duke Jean; Mr J.Santer, chairman of the government; Mr J.Poss, his deputy; and Mr L.Bollendorf, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Luxembourg Parliament, convince us that today we understand one another better than yesterday.

Our meetings have confirmed the traditional friendly nature of Soviet-Luxembourg relations. The political dialogue between our countries is conducted in a constructive atmosphere of mutual respect, and we have every ground to suppose that the mechanism of trade and economic, scientific and tecnical and humanitarian cooperation will start working more actively. We firmly intend to take this as a starting point in our practical policy and aim for a deepening of Soviet-Luxembourg ties in all spheres.

I propose a toast to the health of His Royal Highness Grand Duke Jean, the chairman of the Luxembourg Government and Mrs J. Santer, and the state and political figures of Luxembourg present here.

I wish your country and all Luxembourgers peace and prosperity. I wish you to remain just as you are.

May the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Luxembourg grow stronger!

Santer's Luncheon Speech

PM2004112189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report on 19 April luncheon speech by Luxembourg Premier J. Santer under the general heading "Meeting on Luxembourg Soil": "Speech by J. Santer"]

[Text] Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Mrs Ryzhkov,
Mr Ministers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great joy and with some pride that on behalf of the Luxembourg Government I welcome around this table Mr and Mrs Ryzhkov and the eminent figures accompanying them. In the 2 days which you have spent in Luxembourg with us, Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers, you have been able to see that my countrymen have experienced the same unconditional satisfaction. Allow me in this regard to attest once again to my gratitude to you for honoring the celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg's independence with your presence.

The history of relations between our two countries is largely bound up with the history of our independence: Back in 1867 the Luxembourg Government asked foreign representatives of the Russian Empire to represent our state's interests, albeit temporarily.

Later these relations experienced very different periods marked by the numerous reverses in our later history. The radically new sociopolitical regime established in Moscow in 1917 following the fall of the empire immediately abandoned the commitments undertaken by the tsarist government. After a break of some decades our governments raised the question of establishing diplomatic relations in 1935.

With the coming catastrophe looming even then, your country played a decisive role for the fate of Luxembourg during those turbulent times. In the wake of Russia, which acted as guarantor of our independence in 1839, the Soviet Union which replaced it made a decisive contribution to routing the Axis powers and eradicating Nazism thanks to the heroic resistance of the Red Army—resistance which cost innumerable lives.

As a Luxembourger I cannot fail to express my emotion about this tragedy, all the more so as thousands of young Luxembourgers, forcibly mobilized into the Army by the Nazi occupiers, died on Soviet soil, vilely condemned to death by those who were their allies.

Laying a wreath this morning at the national solidarity monument, you testified to your respect for our brotherhood in arms and to the memory of all victims of Nazism.

Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers and dear colleague, a visit to Luxembourg by the chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers is an event in itself; and the fact that you are a representative of your country's new political generation makes this visit a real symbol of hope.

Luxembourg has always been keenly interested in the fate which history has in store for the peoples who created Europe's wealth, all the more so as your history is inseparable from the history of certain of those peoples. This common experience formed the basis of the solidarity that encouraged Luxembourg to maintain special vigilance and a critical approach to those who, in both East and West, ignore human values which, in our opinion, are universal—human rights and basic freedoms.

The path traveled by you since 1985 thanks to the reforms proclaimed by President Gorbachev allows us to hope now for new East-West relations and for rich and, consequently, highly promising prospects.

Your government's innovative activity has made it possible in a short time to provide both Soviet citizens and the countries that are your direct allies with new freedoms and rights whose scope cannot fail to arouse our respect.

On the international scene I would like to welcome the Soviet Union's innovative influence in such major international organizations as the United Nations.

This supremely constructive approach made for exemplary cooperation between our countries at the final stage of the Vienna meeting of the CSCE states.

The success of these talks found real expression only a few weeks ago in the start of the talks on reducing conventional armed forces in Europe.

This process, which touches both our alliances, is bound up with the most urgent problem for Europe's security. In order to make progress in this complex sphere each side now has to put forward specific proposals—that is, backed by figures—on the categories of weapons whose numbers must without fail be reduced under the powers accorded to the participants in the talks.

Despite the entirely legitimate interest of our countries' publics in the speediest achievement of specific results at these talks, it should be remembered that any progress in this sphere will require long and serious talks that take account of all European states' security.

Disarmament is not an end in itself. It is a necessary condition for establishing an atmosphere of trust and cooperation. It is not enough in itself to achieve this aim. We should also develop our relations in the next few years in areas that have a more direct influence on our citizens' everyday lives, whether it be science, technology, medicine, culture (the cultural agreement signed this morning is very important in this respect), or a problem that is even closer to our hearts—environmental protection. All these are urgent problems which our modern society can only tackle successfully within the framework of interstate cooperation.

The independence of states when it comes to natural disasters is now being replaced by mutual dependence among all states.

The establishment here in Luxembourg of official relations between the EEC and the CEMA, the conclusion of the first agreement with Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and the forthcoming commencement of talks with your country are the first specific steps in this direction. The growing integration of all European states in our continent's potentially exceptionally rich economic sphere will inevitably give rise to a more reliable and fraternal world, which is something all Luxembourgers would hope for.

The most reliable guarantee that these successes for peace and cooperation will be perpetuated lies, beyond all doubt, in the creation of a rule-of-law state under the conditions of strict respect for the inviolability of individuals' fundamental freedoms. This is the difficult path on which the Soviet Government has recently embarked. Each new step forward in this sphere will enhance still further the prestige of the large-scale reforms being enacted in the USSR. Moreover, it protects us from potential reverses that threaten to eradicate for a long time the progress that has now been achieved.

Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers and dear colleague, I wholly share Hegel's theory that historic evolution obeys the laws of dialectics. Analysis of the present allows us to say what the future will be. However, and even Hegel would probably not argue with me, we have to give history time.

After more than 40 years of tense East-West relations it is hard to discard prejudices in a single day. This applies to both camps, incidentally. Luxembourg, together with its community partners and NATO allies, has resolutely chosen the policy of rapprochement with all Central and East European countries. And although our position is typified by entirely natural caution, our support for restructuring remains genuine and unconditional. We hope that restructuring will be crowned with success and will spread to all countries allied to the USSR. In order to do so it must enjoy broad public support.

Thus, we are pinning our hopes to a certain extent on you personally and, needless to say, on all Soviet supporters of the reforms.

Permit me, Mr Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mrs Ryzhkov, to raise my glass to the success of restructuring, to the further improvement of East-West relations, and above all to friendship between our two peoples.

Luxembourg Independence Festivities

PM2004085989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 89 Second Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Visit to Luxembourg"]

[Excerpts] Luxembourg, 18 Apr—[Passage omitted] Festivities devoted to the 150th anniversary of Luxembourg's independence took place here today. Eminent statesmen from various countries on the continent have come to celebrate the jubilee. The guests of honor include N.I. Ryzhkov, the Soviet head of government. [passage omitted]

Soviet-Luxembourg relations are evolving successfully. According to a statement by J. Santer, chairman of this country's government, they are distinguished by an atmosphere of amicability and an absence of any burdensome problems. Contacts are developing in the political sphere, and trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties are of a stable nature.

The central event of the jubilee festivities was the ceremony of raising the national flag in the square by the monument to Luxembourg's heroes in the presence of Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, members of the government, parliamentary deputies, and foreign guests of honor.

A ceremonial session devoted to this date was held in the municipal theater. Addressing it, J. Santer cordially thanked the heads of government and representatives of international organizations who have come to celebrate the 150th anniversary of independence. He emphasized that the people of the Grand Duchy seek not only to live in an atmosphere of peace and security but also to advance toward a less divided, more fraternal world. He advocated strengthening mutual understanding among European countries.

In his speech UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar wished the people of Luxembourg happiness and prosperity on behalf of the countries of the world community.

After the ceremonial session N.I. Ryzhkov visited an exhibition hall where the jubilee exhibition "From State to Nation—150 Years of Independence" was opened. The Soviet head of government made an entry in the visitors book at the capital's municipal council.

In the evening N.I. Ryzhkov and his wife participated in a festive dinner given in the Burglinster Castle on behalf of the Luxembourg Government.

The festivities ended with a firework display and with the people promenading.

Participating in the festivities were Austrian Chancellor F. Vranitzky, FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, Belgian Prime Minister W. Martens, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, Netherlands Prime Minister R. Lubbers, French Prime Minister M. Rocard, and leaders of a number of international and European organizations.

The celebration of the 150th anniversary of Luxembourg's independence took the form of an important high-level European meeting, which demonstrated the desire of its participants to develop the all-European dialogue and to strengthen confidence, mutual understanding, and security on the continent.

19 Apr Meetings Outlined

LD1904182889 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Luxembourg April 19 TASS—Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov, who is staying on a visit to Luxembourg, on Wednesday [19 April] met Grand Duke Jean and held talks with Prime Minister Jacques Santer and Foreign Minister Jacques Poos.

He also had a meeting at Luxembourg's parliament with President of the Chamber of Deputies Leon Bollendorff and members of the chamber bureau.

During the meetings and talks the sides discussed topical international problems, Soviet-Luxembourg relations and prospects for their further development.

Both sides pointed out that the relations between the two countries, which have historical roots and good traditions, are now favourably developing and are marked by benevolence and the desire to better understand one another's stands.

The Soviet Union and Luxembourg maintain a stable political dialogue. It is based on the understanding by both countries of the fact that European security is inseparable from world security and that the modern world is marked by interconnection and interdependence.

The two countries maintain regular bilateral contacts at various levels. They have developed a mechanism of political consultations and are deepening interparliamentary ties.

The sides said their commercial and economic relations on the whole are developing progressively. At the same time, there are considerably untapped reserves for their further extension.

Soviet-Luxembourg trade turnover needs to be restructured. The sides called for a wide use of more efficient forms and methods of cooperation, the establishment of direct cooperative ties and joint ventures, and the broadening of the treaty-and-legal basis of economic relations.

The sides also discussed a number of specific commercial and economic issues and projects.

Ryzhkov expressed gratitude to the government and people of Luxembourg for their moral support and relief aid to the Armenian people stricken by an earthquake.

The Soviet prime minister informed the Luxembourg leadership about far-reaching processes of the perestroyka drive in Soviet society, the political and economic reforms, and plans to bring more democracy to the country and renew the spiritual and cultural spheres of life in the USSR.

Both sides think that the perestroyka processes, under way in the Soviet Union, bring European peoples closer together, help them better know one another, and strengthen confidence and mutual understanding.

The exchange of views showed the closeness, and sometimes identity, of the approaches of the Soviet Union and Luxembourg to fundamental problems of international relations.

The sides welcomed the trend, taking shape in these relations, toward a turn from confrontation to an active political dialogue, broader cooperation and stronger confidence.

The Soviet side said that each European country can play an active positive role in East-West relations and in the all-European process.

The attention of the Luxembourg leadership was drawn to the Soviet Union's major peace initiatives which are creating a basically different atmosphere for accomplishing tasks which could not be fulfilled before.

The sides voiced the common opinion that the main task at the current stage is to actively use the available opportunities, and look for new ones, for preserving and strengthening peace. The Soviet-Luxembourg cooperation and interaction on the international scene can help fulfil this noble task.

During Ryzhkov's visit, the sides signed a programme for cultural cooperation between the two countries.

More on Ryzhkov Newspaper Interview

PM1904161589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 89 First Edition p 4

["Answers by N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Questions from K. Montegyu [name as published], chief editor of Luxembourg Newspaper LE REPUBLICAIN LORRAIN"—PRAVDA headline]

[Text] [Question] 1. How do you assess the results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet? Are they encouraging the CPSU leadership to accelerate the process of restructuring and glasnost?

[Answer] The main political result of the elections is that the party line toward restructuring has met with powerful support from the people during the democratic expression of their will. Here we cannot fail to consider that this was perhaps the first time that an election campaign was distinguished by a polemical mood, that keen questions were raised, and different opinions clashed. The party and state organs were criticized. But above all for the fact that restructuring is proceeding only slowly. People are concerned for the fate of the great matter initiated by the Communist Party and they have welcomed restructuring with their minds and hearts. That is why the people supported the CPSU's election program.

The linchpin of this program and of the party's entire socioeconomic policy was the enhancement of Soviet people's well being and the improvement of their lives and the ennoblement of human relations. Priority problems include the food problem. At the Central Committee March (1989) Plenum the party suggested a radical way of resolving it, a way not bound by the dogmas of the past—through the creation of new economic relations in the countryside, through the transformation of the rural worker into a full master on the land.

Specific paths have also been outlined to increase the production of high-quality industrial goods, which are still in short supply in our country. In particular defense enterprises, some of which have been converted for civilian purposes, will now also work for people's immediate needs. The party also has its program of actions in resolving the housing question. The task here has been set of providing each family with an individual apartment or house by the year 2000. Concern for pensioners, the improvement of medical services for the population, the normalization of the ecological situation—all these vitally important questions are also included in the party election platform. The platform is based on the course of radical reforms in the field of the economy and in the field of politics, the enhanced effectiveness of social production, and the further development of socialist democracy.

It is true that the results of renewal have still not shown themselves sufficiently. After all, the economic and political reforms are only beginning to develop. Many problems have accumulated and you cannot resolve them in one go. And nonetheless even in this complex situation the CPSU has received a vote of confidence from society.

A large part here was played by the efforts of the party and government to ensure peaceful living conditions for the present and future generations and to create a secure and nonviolent world. Evidently people in Luxembourg also feel that the international situation is becoming healthier and calmer. Our call for the assertion of the new political thinking on the basis of the recognition of the priority of general human values and freedom of choice is meeting with an increasingly broad response in the world community.

The consolidation of peace, the boosting of the economy, the improvement of life, openness and glasnost—that is the goal toward which we are striving. And it is obviously no accident that nearly 88 percent of the elected people's deputies of the new Soviet parliament are representatives of the Communist Party.

We see in this evidence of the increased prestige of the CPSU as the party which is the creator and motive force of restructuring.

It may be said without any exaggeration that there is no other such force in our country capable of assuming the role of political leader.

I also see the enormous political significance of the elections in the fact that they showed the very broad possibilities of socialist democracy for expressing all the diversity of people's opinions, their interests, and their approaches to serious socioeconomic and sociopolitical issues. The proposals made during the election campaign included many that were interesting, instructive, and, what is particularly important, constructive and businesslike. They make it possible to adjust and clarify our approaches to a number of problems and also help me, as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to get a new angle on what had seemed to be ordinary, established phenomena.

The interests of socialism, people's needs, and social thought are increasingly urgently demanding deeper the integration of political reform and radical changes in economic relations. Consequently, our path lies via a deepening of democracy to a healthy, dynamic economy. In the course of economic reform, we intend to combine the plan and market forces, to harmonize all the diversity of forms of ownership, and to create a flexible, effective economic mechanism offering scope for initiative and enterprise.

Like a mirror, the elections reflected the changing face of our society. Man, as a politically active individual, has come to the forefront. Man as citizen, with his own stance, his "fors" and "againsts," and his likes and dislikes. Restructuring needs these people, and they need restructuring, as a natural, vital medium for applying their creative forces and implementing the boldest of plans.

[Question] 2. In light of your recent elections, which of the Soviet people's aspirations can now be considered the most important?

[Answer] Of course, the overwhelming majority of people expect increasingly substantial results from restructuring and consequently want to be sure that it is irreversible. As I have already said, one of our prime concerns is to overcome difficulties as soon as possible in supplying the population with high-quality food and industrial goods. The solution of the housing problem, improvement of public health care, and improvement of pension provisions also fall into this category. I must say that the solution of these problems is being given unconditional priority in the government's everyday activity.

We must not think, however, that people's aspirations are concentrated solely in the socioeconomic sphere. The public is also pinning great hopes on a deepening of restructuring processes in the political and spiritual spheres. The most important concerns of our society include broadening the full powers of soviets of people's deputies at all levels and creating a democratic system of management instead of the administrative-edict system which is to blame for many of our ills. People are also concerned by the problems of creating a truly rule-of-law state. They want to see it as a reliable defender of their rights and legal interests. As I have already pointed out, the election platform of the CPSU, whose credo is more democracy and more socialism, is geared to the solution of all these problems.

[Question] 3. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, talked recently in Ireland of his commitment to a common European home, which would unite all European countries in both the East and the West of the continent. How do you in the Soviet Union see this common European home?

[Answer] We truly believe that Europe is not just a continent stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals, but also a community of the peoples who inhabit it. In many ways, the Europeans have common historical and cultural roots. One past and just one common future.

Mankind is greatly indebted to Europe. Our continent is rightly considered the "forge" of modern civilization, although at the same time we certainly do not attempt to belittle the contribution of the rest of the world. Today too Europe has been entrusted with the truly historic task of breaking the chain of mutual mistrust and fear in East-West relations and serving as a model of interstate relations and cooperation of a new type imbued with the ideals of humanism, equality, and democracy. This is what, in our understanding, the common European home will be.

Our conviction about the need to overcome the split in Europe is founded, above all, on common sense. Europe is tired of confrontation. The tragic interdependence of Europeans in the face of the threat of common destruction must be translated into a "positive" interdependence by activating political dialogue and expanding economic, humanitarian, and cultural cooperation.

People, particularly West Europeans, frequently ask the question: Does the idea of a common European home tally with the already existing European realities—alliances, associations, groupings—and does it not affect, in particular, the interests of the European communities?

When building a common home, it is by no means obligatory to destroy the walls of apartments which are already occupied. It is necessary to erect a common roof over them and live in good-neighborliness. In speaking of the common European home, we proceed from the premise that the objectively evolved differences between individual states and groupings of them will be preserved in it. We see the pluralism of the modern world as the source of its development and further improvement. The European home must be built on the basis of respect for the choice made by every European people.

We cannot fail to recall the Luxembourgers' proud motto: "We want to stay as we are." Add to this "by cooperating and spiritually enriching each other," and you get, in my view, a very apt motto for the future common European home.

Everything of value in Europe today must be preserved. It is clear, for example, that the Helsinki process—a unique achievement in the history of international relations—will remain the "supporting buttress" of the common European home. While developing all-European cooperation in all areas—political, economic, and humanitarian—we must clearly supplement it with the creation of special mechanisms for rapprochement, particularly between the structures of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA on the one hand and NATO, the European communities, the Western European Union, and the Council of Europe on the other. It is important that the integration processes taking place in both parts of Europe should not go different ways.

These are just the very first, rough outlines. For it is a question of "evolutive architecture"—the specific forms and details of the European edifice will be specified, enriched, and finished by life itself. Great joint work lies ahead to fill the idea of the common European home with specific content.

[Question] 4. It was with profound sorrow that the people of Luxembourg, like the peoples of other countries, learned of the tragic disaster to hit Soviet Armenia. Tell us, what were your personal feelings as a participant in the rescue work?

[Answer] What feelings can a person have when misfortune befalls his family? Acute, all-embracing pain, the desire to help as quickly as possible, a growing sense of compassion.... Compassion is probably the most apt word to express human feelings in such situations, when the sufferings of some people are transferred to others and their pain becomes your own pain.... There was also the feeling of vexation at the way people are still helpless before the elements, and how many more human lives they will pay because of the inability to predict the approach of misfortune....

A terrible picture confronted us when we arrived in Armenia immediately after the earthquake. The disaster zone was 80 km across and 500,000 people were left homeless. In Spitak, the epicenter of the earthquake, there was virtually nothing left. Leninakan, Armenia's second largest city, suffered tremendous damage and other cities and rural rayons had suffered considerably.

But, of course, the gravest and most irreplaceable loss was the death of people. We now know that the death toll reached 25,000....

It was necessary to act quickly: To pull the victims out from under the rubble and evacuate them along with the women and children and to support vital functions in the disaster region.

Life goes on and you have to live —these are the words which I often repeated to myself and to others during those difficult days.

There was another feeling which I had then and which I feel now, too. A feeling of the deepest respect and gratitude to the people who responded to the calamity. And in particular to those who showed courage and heroism in the first and most difficult hours. To the people who worked selflessly to clear up the aftermath of the earthquake.

During those days we felt the strength of human solidarity particularly keenly. All the Soviet republics responded to the the fraternal Armenian people's plight. Many foreign countries, Luxembourg among them, held out a friendly helping hand to us. Army subunits and many thousands of volunteers joined in the rescue operations. The air lift worked faultlessly. Citizens of many countries worked selflessly alongside Soviet people. More than 2,000 foreign specialists made an invaluable contribution to the struggle for the lives of Soviet people. That will not be forgotten.

What a great thing it is, as in Armenia, to join together to fight a calamity, when the concepts of world community, the solidarity and friendship of the peoples, and general human interests and morality become a real force. Thus life itself reminds us of the interconnected and interdependent nature of the modern world and the common destiny of the peoples in the face of the global problems of the nuclear and space age. The ruins of Leninakan and Spitak, which was wiped from the face of the earth, shocked people but at the same time you couldn't help thinking that the consequences of a nuclear strike would be immeasurably more terrible.

[Question] 5. Despite definite progress in the USSR in the human rights sphere, Luxembourgers remain concerned at the situation in that regard in your country and ask about further progress. Could you give some assurances on the continuation of this course?

[Ryzhkov] The irreversible character of our restructuring is the main guarantee of further progress in the human rights sphere in our country. The process of the humanization and democratization of all aspects of Soviet society's life is its immediate result. This is directly reflected in a key area like human rights, too.

We also link our confidence and determination to make consistent progress in the direction we have chosen with the elections held recently in our country, elections whose democratic character was widely acknowledged, and with the formation in the USSR in the near future of a new Supreme Soviet, a legislative assembly which really works.

One of the most important areas of its activity will be to elaborate and adopt laws which enshrine and comprehensively develop democratic principles in Soviet society's life and which are geared to international norms and standards.

Legislative work will be conducted in full accordance with the Final Document of the Vienna meeting of CSCE states whose decisions, as you are probably aware, have been recognized in our country as binding on all Soviet departments and organizations since the moment of their adoption on 15 January this year.

Thus, the elaboration of the Principles of USSR and Union Republican Criminal Legislation, envisaging the improvement of the entire system of penalties for various offenses and reducing the use of the death penalty to a minimum is nearing completion.

The elaboration of a new legislative act on entry into the USSR and exit from the USSR, which, and I want to emphasize this, will fully accord with existing international standards in that sphere, is also nearly completed.

Work is being completed on a draft law on freedom of conscience, laws are being prepared on public organizations and associations, and a law on the press is being actively prepared. In a brief answer it is really not possible to list all the legislative acts which are to be adopted in our country. And it is probably not necessary—I think you can see the trend clearly.

As well as legislative measures, practical steps have already been taken in the USSR to further democratize Soviet society. In our country today, and this is acknowledged even in the West, there are no people serving sentences for political or religious beliefs. It has been made considerably easier for Soviet citizens to leave the USSR to take up permanent residence abroad.

There have been big advances in the solution of questions connected with the status of religions in the USSR. Thus, in 1988 alone 1,610 religious associations were registered, around 1,000 buildings were handed over to believers for the performance of religious rites, and 150 new buildings are being constructed for that purpose.

One could cite similar examples in any other sphere associated with human rights. But I think what I have said is sufficient to make you see that the democratization and humanization in the human rights sphere which are taking place in our country are neither a propaganda campaign nor a once-only phenomenon, but are part and parcel of our domestic policy.

[Question] 6. What is your role and function as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers? What does your working day consist of?

[Ryzhkov] I think I must begin by saying that, according to the USSR Constitution, the Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of state power. Its personnel are approved by the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Council of Ministers chairman, also appointed by the Supreme Soviet, must be approved by the USSR Congress of People's Deputies.

The government has the authority to solve all questions of state management over which the USSR has control, unless they fall within the jurisdiction of the Congress of People's Deputies, the USSR Supreme Soviet, its Presidium and chairman.

Insofar as it is authorized to do so the USSR Council of Ministers directs the national economy and sociocultural building, elaborates current and long-term plans for the country's economic and social development, implements measures to protect the state's interests, citizens' rights and freedoms, and public order and to safeguard state security, and takes overall charge of the development of the USSR Armed Forces and also in the spheres of relations with foreign states, foreign trade, and the USSR's economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation with foreign countries.

You will appreciate that the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who heads the government, deals with the same range of questions. Moreover, he establishes the government personnnel on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, organizes their work, coordinates the activities of his deputies, ensures a collective approach in the work of the Council of Ministers, and represents the USSR in international relations in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the USSR.

Naturally, as distinct from the parliamentary democracies of the West with their market, capitalist economies, the role of the center in the planned economy of the Soviet Union as a socialist country is very great, although, within the framework of the radical economic reform, we are now doing a great deal to transfer a considerable part of the central government's functions to union republics and local territorial entities. On the other hand, in our country work with parliament has so far taken up considerably less time than in the West. However now that a permanently functioning USSR Supreme Soviet is to be formed, this work will also be stepped up.

I believe that I have already partly answered the second half of your question. My working day lasts between 12-13 hours, not counting the work I do at home. A substantial part of my working day is taken up with joint work with my deputies, other members of the government, and various kinds of specialists and scientists and with receiving USSR and union republic Supreme Soviet deputies, leaders of local organs of power, and individual citizens. Much time is taken up with questions of restructuring and the radical economic reform. In the course of its implementation, the former economic mechanism is being totally dismantled and a new mechanism based on entirely different principles is being created. Understandably, this puts great pressure on the government, which must create the most favorable conditions for the solution of these and many other tasks.

Judge for yourself—the economic organism of any West European country is functioning in accordance with objective economic laws and within the framework of economic legislation which has taken shape and been improved over many decades and even centuries. It clearly defines the rules and limits in accordance with which mutual relations are built between all the participants in the economic process. It is more difficult for us in this respect, since many things today have to be restructured, rectified, or built anew.

As chairman of the Council of Ministers I attach great importance to glasnost in the work of the government. The elaboration of its decisions, their practical implementation, and the supervision of their execution must proceed in truly democratic forms which are not only open to observation by the public but which involve its active and immediate participation. Now, with the help of television and other mass media, millions of people have the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the government's "production processes."

As a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo I participate directly in the examination and solution of all questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy and its internatinal activities.

A considerable part of my working life was spent at one of the country's biggest machine building plants—the "Uralmash." I have worked in Moscow for the past 14 years, just under 4 of them in the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Whereas at a plant you see the results of your work relatively quickly, the time lag between the one and the other is much greater in a high state post. This leads to a certain amount of dissatisfaction, although it is, of course, to be explained by the scale of the spheres of activity, which are not comparable.

I am always happy when I manage to break out of my office and visit enterprises, call on scientific collectives, and meet with people. I find it most interesting to see how people are working and living and how the decisions adopted by the country's leadership are being translated into reality.

Naturally, you feel the greatest satisfaction when you see policy in action, when you see its results benefiting society. I have always loved lively, active work and this is especially true when you are working for the whole of the people, in the interests of the renewal of a country like the Soviet Union.

Ryzhkov Comments on Trip

LD1904222789 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video interview with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov by unidentified correspondent on 19 April; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Let us say straight out that prosperity here is so far removed from the very complicated problems which we are still experiencing in Moscow that one cannot see any immediate connection between your visit to Luxembourg and life here. However, is there a connection?

[Ryzhkov] Of course there is. We must study all the questions and primarily economic ones. I would not say that one can learn about everything that is being done here in just 1 or 2 days. However, at least the conversations which I held yesterday and today with the leaders of the community show that they have found very good solutions to some questions and I think that certain elements of these decision are fully acceptable in our country. However, as they say, it will need time and great persistence to implement them and of course, everyone must work as they should.

[Correspondent] It needs a very intensive struggle to persuade many of our administrative and party officials that the idea should be acceptable to them that although we weren't born yesterday, we can still learn something from the Europeans.

[Ryzhkov] I think that we should never deny the experience of the European countries, or in general, the experience of any country. I think that every country has certain elements which can be used in our national economy. So, if there are any people who say that we can do everything ourselves and that we understand everything, they are not farsighted people and we must study experience. The more we study experience, learn from it bit by bit, and implement it within our real conditions the more quickly we shall make progress.

[Correspondent] Clearly, your meetings here will promote the improvement of contacts between CEMA and the EEC. To be quite honest, we too, would like to take part in that united common market.

[Ryzhkov] Yesterday, during the many conversations which took place with politicians—you know there were a lot of conversations yesterday with the prime ministers of those countries who came to the celebrations—we had a very interesting conversation with Mr Delors, president of the Commission of European Communities. We discussed precisely these questions and I think that we should work more actively in this direction. All the same, Luxembourg is one of the, if one can put it this way, the three capitals of the European Community which occupies one of the leading places in the formation of various economic policies. Therefore, the quicker we enter into such global contact with the European Community, the quicker will we be able to obtain certain advantages from this. For example, I think that what they are doing, in particular in the preparations for 1992, obliges us to think very seriously about certain problems. Speaking objectively, we apparently have not yet studied very deeply the processes which are taking place there with regard to integration. You know, they will be advantages in their work from integration. At all levels at meetings in the past 2 days, everywhere the thought has been expressed that victory lies in integration, in that alone. I think that for us, for our country, this should also be the basic line of all of our political and economic life—integration itself.

[Correspondent] All the same, one can already say that it is perfectly clear that they will not work for us.

[Ryzhkov] No, they are not going to work for us. Our task is to study experience, the experience of the community's mutual relations, the mutual relations within the community. What laws they live by. It seems that these elements are needed in the mutual relations between the CEMA countries because they, too, have many well-established dogmas which simply do not work today. So, it is necessary to conduct matters more flexibly. They will not work for us. However, it is very advantageous to have economic relations. That is no bad thing. Everyone who engages in trade can only gain from it.

Estonia's Gren on Relations With Nordic States

LD1404125889

[Editorial Report] Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian at 1105 GMT on 16 March broadcasts a 1-hour program in which Estonian Foreign Minister Arnold Gren answers questions from radio reporters.

Asked about relations between Estonia and the Nordic Council, Gren says Estonia is not yet ready for "official" relations. He points out that Estonia has few links with the Nordic countries, with the exception of Finland, and that its problems are "completely different" from those facing the Nordic Council. He adds, however, that this does not mean that Estonia should not aim to establish such relations. He says that "at present our work mainly consists of helping in every way possible to develop contacts between our republic and the Nordic countries," noting that "there is already a string of positive shifts in this respect."

Gren acknowledges the need for Nordic consulates in Tallinn, giving figures for the numbers of people entering these countries from Estonia. A building in Tallinn is already earmarked to become a Finnish consulate, he says. On the possibility of Estonia participating in the Nordic Games, Gren affirms that this is "on the agenda." He also stresses the need to improve economic and transportation links with the Nordic countries, noting that the Estonian Government is considering establishing air links with Helsinki and Stockholm.

Norway's Balstad on 'Positive' USSR Trade

18250139 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Apr 89 p 3

[Unattributed interview with Norwegian Trade Minister Jan Balstad: "To a Market of 700 Million People"]

[Text] [Balstad] Our trade with socialist countries, with the Soviet Union in particular, never reached a high volume. But I am encouraged that in recent years, Norwegian and Soviet enterprises and organizations are showing a greater interest in business collaboration. There are great possibilities here. Restructuring in the USSR and the decentralization of your economy open enticing prospects. Especially for medium and small enterprises, of which we have quite a few. It used to be difficult for them to do business with Soviet partners, due to your cumbersome system of decision making. It was very difficult for them to get to the concrete enterprises with which they could trade. Enormous amounts of time were lost. Therefore many did not even try to enter the Soviet market. Now everything has become much more simple.

Our countries' potential is enormous. The inter-governmental Soviet-Norwegian commission on economic, industrial and science and technology cooperation is implementing a number of long-term projects. In particular, the development of border contacts with Murmansk oblast is of great interest to Norway. This is an expansive market for Norwegian business, in particular for the companies of our northern areas.

I think that there are good opportunities for joint prospecting and recovery of oil and gas fields on the Soviet part of the Barents Sea shelf. We have at our disposal first-class technology and competent personnel which we could offer to the Soviet Union. And in that traditionally Northern area of cooperation of fishing, we are prepared to offer shipyards from whose building slips sail the most modern ships, and equipment for the Soviet fishing fleet. In turn, we are interested in your fish products. In a word, our entrepreneurs view the million residents of the Kola peninsula as a million potential new clients.

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA] What, in your view, is holding back the development of economic relations between our countries? How, for example, will they be affected by the rules of the Coordinating Committee for East-West Technology Transfer [COCOM]?

[Balstad] The general tendency is so positive that these rules can hardly disturb it. In my view, the problem is somewhat exaggerated. At any rate, in my memory the examples of the COCOM list hindering our trade are few.

In the remainder, I see no barriers to the expansion of our mutually advantageous exchange. The have practically all been removed by the reform of Soviet foreign economic contacts, which opens the door to direct contact with enterprises in the USSR. And if we discard the completely explicable technological difficulties, it can be said that the Norwegian companies working in the Soviet market are quite satisfied with the course of affairs.

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA] Mr. Minister, do you feel that Norwegian business is sufficiently active in the USSR in comparison with representatives of other Western countries?

[Balstad] No, I do not think that is the case. Our business circles have not yet attempted to consolidate themselves in your market. We must think for a moment of what we are capable of doing in the USSR, what we can offer. Firms have already appeared in Norway which specialize in information on the Soviet Union. It is good that our press has started to pay more attention to trade with the USSR. True, it seems to me, there is a lack of in-depth analytical material.

I can say, however, that after the major Norwegian concern "Noshk Gidro" received permanent accreditation in Moscow, a new phase began in the relations between our two countries. I view this as a kind of theater of operations, if such a term is appropriate, for other companies. Norway is a small country, in need of assistance from such giants. In addition, at our embassy in Moscow, the economic trade department works actively to help Norwegian businesses get a firm start. Many would like to open a trade representative in your capital, but as I understand it, there remain problems with office space.

In summary, I want to emphasize that despite the problems and the small volume of export to the Soviet Union (judging by everything, it is somewhat over 1 billion krons), the main thing for us is that we want to trade with confidence and success.

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA] In the Soviet Union, great hopes are placed in the new forms of collaboration, free enterprise zones and so on. What can you say about their utilization in Soviet-Norwegian contacts?

[Balstad] This eases collaboration significantly, and enriches it. It is very important for business contacts that the range of possibilities be as broad as possible. I think that joint production is a powerful impulse for raising economic activity. This is undoubtedly a very positive factor.

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA] You are presiding over the European Free Trade Association [EFTA] the first half to 1989. What can you say about the place of the Soviet Union in the process of European economic integration?

[Balstad] I feel that the European Economic Community [EEC] is interested in expanding trade with the socialist countries. The confirmation of this is the agreement between the EEC and CEMA. The same applies to EFTA. In our negotiations with the Common Market, in debates among the members of the Association on the paths toward integration in Europe, relations with the East hold an important position. If plans for turning the ruble into convertible hard currency are realized, there will be no obstacle to the deepening of interactions on the scale of the entire continent.

Other states of Eastern Europe also speak of the transition to convertibility of their currency. Some of them already participate in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs [GATT] and international economic organizations. In my view, this is an objective process, opening broad horizons for integration between the West and East. Of course, time will be required. A great deal also depends on the success of restructuring in the Soviet Union, on its tempo and irreversibility.

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA] Thus, the idea of Mr. G. H. Brundtland, the prime minister of Norway, on a market of 700 million people, may become a reality?

[Balstad] Yes, we are moving in that direction. We also have a good foundation, which needs protection and strengthening: the reduction of international tension, trust and aspiration to collaborate, and a rejection of the stereotypes of the past.

Business Journal Published With Finland

LD1904195689 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS—The importance of the publication of the joint Soviet-Finnish journal "MOSCOW BUSINESS" was emphasized by Vladislav Malkevich, president of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The publishing of such a journal is particularly needed now, as all Soviet enterprises, organizations, cooperatives and amalgamations received the right for direct operations in the foreign market as of April this year, he said Wednesday at the journal's presentation at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

"We are striving to publish a journal which would reflect changes taking place in the economic life of the USSR and would tell the world about them," said Aku-Pekka Laakso, the journal's chief editor from the Finnish side. Gennadiy Pisarevskiy, chief editor from the Soviet side, in his turn, described the journal's publication as a new form of cooperation between the two countries.

It was noted during the presentation that the way the journal is printed and designed is quite in keeping with the standards of Western publications of this kind. It was announced that the journal is now printed in 15,000 copies in Finnish, 7-5,000 [figure as received] copies in Russian and some 20,000 copies in English. As to the cost of placing ads on the pages of "MOSCOW BUSINESS" journal, it costs 15,000 marks to place a four-colour advertisement in the Finnish version of the journal.

CPSU Greets Swedish Leader on Party Jubilee

PM2004105389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 89 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Commitee anniversary greetings message to Ingvar Carlsson, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party]

[Text] To Comrade Ingvar Carlsson, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

The CPSU Central Committee sends you warm congratulations to mark the 100th anniversary of your party's formation.

In its century-long history the Social Democratic Party has done a great deal to guarantee Swedish working people's social and economic rights in the interests of strengthening democracy in its country. Your party's struggle for peace, international security, the independence of former colonial countries, and the resolution of mankind's global problems arouses respect. We value the Social Democratic Party's contribution to the formation and development of Swedish-Soviet good-neighborly relations on its true merits.

We express the hope that the friendly relations between our parties will develop and be filled with new substance in the interests of peace and progress.

The CPSU Central Committee.

Culture Minister Zakharov Visits London

LD1304163589 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1130 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] London 13 Apr (TASS)—USSR Culture Minister V.G. Zakharov is on a visit here at the invitation of the British Government.

He met and held conversations with R. Luce, British minister of state for the arts; T.Eggar, parliamentary undersecretary of state for foreign affairs; and R. Francis, director-general of the British Council. During the exchange of opinions, it was noted that in the past 2 or 3 years, the number of cultural links between the two countries had increased by 2 and ½ times and that Great Britain now accounts for about 10 percent of all the USSR's contacts with foreign countries in this sphere. Frequent stress was laid upon the interest in opening cultural centers in the two countries.

Zakharov visited a number of historico-architectural and cultural centers of the British capital. The USSR culture minister's visit is continuing.

Tolstykh Receives UK Energy Secretary

LD1304165689 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—Today Boris Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received British Energy Secretary Cecil Parkinson.

Matters aimed at developing scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Britain, that in the coal industry, nuclear power engineering, energy-saving and other fields, in particular, were discussed.

Rodric Braithwaite, the ambassador of the United Kindom to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

Political & Social

Coverage of Situation in Georgia Continues

'Hope' Returns; Agenda Viewed

PM1904115389 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondents V. Arsenyev, Yu. Orlik report: "The Curfew Has Been Lifted, the Situation Is Returning to Normal"]

[Text] The day which the inhabitants of Tbilisi have been waiting for, which they willed to come by their endurance and labor, has arrived. By resolution of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet Presidium the curfew in the city was lifted from 0500 hours 18 April.

We saw people embracing each other and crying on hearing this news. They had lived through so much, they had had to rethink and reinterpret so much during the past few days.

A session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau was held 17 April. Once again the atmosphere and the state of affairs at all but every enterprise, higher educational establishment [VUZ], and school was thoroughly analyzed. The information inspired hope. On Monday, from morning onward, all enterprises were functioning normally, students had returned to the lecture halls, lessons were in progress in schools. All the city's essential services were functioning without interruption. Account was also taken of the fact that many labor collectives, in an effort to eliminate the lag which had built up at the beginning of the week, came out to work on Saturday and Sunday and that thousands of Tbilisi inhabitants voluntarily joined in restoring order in the city, adding a kind of public guarantee to the process of the normalization of the situation.

All this put together made it possible to come the conclusion that the conditions for lifting the curfew were ripe.

A headquarters for the coordination of actions to maintain order was set up in the capital of the republic. It is headed by B. Makharashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi party city committee. His deputy is Sh. Gorgodze, Georgian SSR deputy minister of internal affairs.

We arranged to meet him on the night of 17 April and asked him to describe the situation.

Today, as of 0800 hours in the morning, 750 militia men and around 4,000 workers, employees, and students, especially delegated for this purpose by enterprises, institutions, and VUZ's, took up their duties. Having accepted responsibility for the maintenance of order in the city, they prepared for the "changing of the guard"—the lifting of the curfew. Offers to send people were coming in continuously: from the "Elektrovozostroitel" association, the "Gruziya-film" movie studio, Tbilisi University, the Academy of Sciences, and the polytechnic, medical, and agricultural institutes. The gradual withdrawal of the forces began as of 0100 hours in the morning. Militia staff and the population will be responsible for guarding the sectors and facilities which were patrolled by the military during the curfew.

On the morning of 18 April we saw no servicemen near the building which houses the editorial offices of newspapers and journals, including the IZVESTIYA correspondent's office. Only yesterday guys in flak jackets with rubber truncheons at their side were standing here. They belonged to OMON [special purpose militia detachments]. Now, on the same spot, we are chatting to Givi Svanidze, a native of Tbilisi who has retired recently, Temur Kirtadze, who arrived in Tbilisi only this morning from Gordi village where he works as director of a sanatorium boarding school, and Galina Lobzhanidze, a cashier at the "Gruzglavmontazhspetsstroy" (she was born in Saratov and has lived in Tbilisi for 20 years). The general tenor of what they are saying conveys a sense of relief. Relief that the troops have departed and that life is almost back to normal, and, of course, the demand that the full truth about what happened be revealed as an indispensable condition of reassuring the public.

A group endowed with full rights and consisting of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies, authoritative scientists, jurists, journalists, and representatives of creative unions and informal associations is being set up for the full and objective investigation of all the circumstances of what happened at Government House 9 April. All the materials at the disposal of the government commission established earlier by decision of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau are to be handed over to this group.

We have attended various assemblies in the past few days and talked to various people at enterprises, VUZ's, newspaper editorial offices, and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Piecing the various opinions together into a single mosaic, you can see that the reasons for what happened in the night from 8-9 April are by no means clear-cut. Behind them are pressing problems which have gradually built up. At the Rustavi metallurgical plant they told us that the crisis situation arose because of the slow pace of restructuring in the republic and half-measures and half-hearted actions on the part of the government and the party leadership.

The consolidation of public forces is of utmost importance now. We were able to see for ourselves that they are disunited. Barriers separate the party aktiv and a certain section of the public, the working class and the intelligentsia, and contact with young people has been largely lost. This is why dialogue is so necessary today, calm dialogue marked by the ability to listen to the other side's viewpoint and to turn an opponent into a partner.

Dialogue at various levels. Many people noted that what is necessary is a new mechanism making it possible to identify promptly and without delay everything that is most valuable in people's views, a mechanism making it possible to follow the dynamics of social moods. When the feedback channels are blocked, when the authorities do not hear what people in the street are saying, then the street finds its own leaders who easily carry the supercharged mob along with them. And so what happened happens.

The republic is going through hard times. The troops have departed, but the problems remain—economic, social, ecological, and demographic problems. And perhaps the most difficult but also the most important thing after the shock is to recover mental and emotional equilibrium. Working out calmly, without undue haste, and away from the atmosphere of the square how to manage affairs in one's own house.

Concern Centers on Tear Gas Use

PM1904114189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
19 Apr 89 Second Edition p 6

[Report by special correspondents G. Lebanidze and A. Chernenko: "Rumors Diminishing"]

[Text] Tbilisi—As is known, the curfew in Tbilisi has been lifted. The city is resuming its usual rhythm: It is working, studying in student lecture halls, and creating in artists' and sculptors' workshops. The explanatory work done in recent days by the party and soviet aktiv can already be evaluated today. The efforts of workers, the intelligentsia, servicemen who served in Afghanistan, and very authoritative Tbilisi residents to consolidate all public forces can also be evaluated.

But, having assumed full responsibility for the maintenance of order, Tbilisi is still awaiting exhaustive answers to questions connected with the events of 9 April. It is extremely important in this regard that the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved, in accordance with Article 119 of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic Constitution, to set up a Supreme Soviet commission to investigate this tragedy. This organ includes dozens of deputies—leading artists, workers, scientists, writers, and representatives of masters of the stage and of students.

"This indicates that the republic's new leadership seeks not just a dialogue with the people but full-value cooperation with them," Givi Gachechiladze, deputy of the republic Supreme Soviet and turner at the electric car repair plant, believes. "And only such a policy rules out both falsity and omissions."

"On learning that the work of professional criminal law experts and medics is being placed under very authoritative control by the public and by deputies, I once again believe that restructuring and glasnost are not coming to a halt and that they have fighters who uphold the ideas of the renewal of society which we have achieved through suffering," USSR People's Deputy Roman Oragvelidze, worker at Tbilisi Machine Tool Building Production Association, believes.

"A characteristic detail: Rumors and fabrications have clearly diminished over the past 24 hours," Internal Service Colonel B. Mikhaylov, spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, told us. "Today, in my view, the overwhelming majority of Tbilisi residents already quite accurately separate real facts from gossip. In my opinion, this is undoubtedly to the credit of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Press Center and local journalists, who scrupulously check all the information throbbing in the republic and promptly compile exhaustive press releases."

Let us note for our part that the "conveyor belt" for exposing fabrications really is working practically nonstop in the republic press. It has to be pointed out that this is the first time the information service has been organized so efficiently, given such events.

Unanswered questions are another matter. They primarily apply (and they are still of acute concern to Tbilisi residents) to the use of chemicals 9 April. Who used them? Were they used at all? What was their composition? Does this means have any bearing on the causes of people's deaths?

Lieutenant General Yu. Kuznetsov, first deputy commander of the Transcaucasus Military District, declared that troop subunits could not have used any chemicals because they are not included in the table of organization of the Soviet Army's arsenal.

But a spokesman for the internal troops admitted on Georgian television that tear gas was used in two places. Unfortunately, this essential admission came several days late and was only made after the intensity of passions over this question had reached a very high level.

Georgian Health Minister I. Menagarishvili told us that very experienced medics and experts are today continuing laboratory investigations connected with the fact that some of those who suffered 9 April requested medical assistance (according to them) with symptoms of intoxication. The results of the investigations will be forwarded to the government commission and, undoubtedly, to the appropriate competent organs investigating the causes of what happened. Let us note that these investigations are being conducted not only by Tbilisi residents but also by specialists in toxicology invited from Moscow and Leningrad.

It was already dark when we were dictating these lines. And the advertising lights shone all the more brightly: Movie theaters, restaurants, and cafes have been reopened in Tbilisi. But they are far from full, for the pain of the tragedy of that April morning is still very acute.

Yesterday E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and G.P. Razumovskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, left Tbilisi for Moscow.

Tbilisi 'Lessons' Pondered

PM1904133389 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Apr 89 Second Edition p 6

[Special correspondent S. Karkhanin report: "First Day Without a Curfew"]

[Text] Tbilisi—Armored personnel carriers and assault combat vehicles have left the streets and the city is returning to normal. Once again the facades of movie theaters are decked with gaudy posters, visitors have taken up their seats at tables in open-air cafes, and there are many people in the countless stores in the backstreets of the old town. These also include stores that opened quite recently. A joint Soviet-Bulgarian trading complex set up alongside the others is named for Ivan Aleksandrov, a well-known Bulgarian designer whose sketches Tbilisi's Fashion House has used to prepare samples of outerwear and sportswear for sale.

The opinion of the store's director Meri Khutsishvili is as follows:

"Thank goodness the curfew has been lifted and the city has returned to normal. Our work is also well in hand now. We have many clients. On the whole everything is fine."

Victory Park is completing the last preparations for the season's opening. According to agronomist Medeya Anteridze, more than 2,000 trees and shrubs have been planted this spring. This park is one of Tbilisi inhabitants' favorite recreational areas; it welcomes up to 8,000 visitors every day. Now venerable old men flick through their newspapers on the park benches and laughing children play in the avenues.

Of course, no one has forgotten the hard days the city experienced. But life with its everyday cares goes on. Of these cares, none is more important than tranquillity in the city. That is why worker patrols are continually encountered on the streets amid the passersby. Production workers and the representatives of many of Tbilisi's party organizations have seen it as their civic duty to don the red armbands worn by the people's voluntary militia patrols and help the militia maintain public order.

Shalva Dzhardzhaniya, a staffer from the "Gorselmash" Institute, was on duty as a member of one of these patrols:

"There have been no incidents. I don't think that there will be any. People have taken the lifting of the curfew as a sign of trust. In my opinion, young people will prevent anything illegal."

My next meeting was at the district's headquarters of former internationalist soldiers, in the officers' mess. My previous reportage talked about how the lads who served in Afghanistan helped their native city in its time of trouble. They received up to 1,000 telephone calls every day. It later turned out that by no means all the alarm signals and requests for aid were warranted, but at any rate the lads responded to everyone. Now, of course, the telephones are ringing much less frequently.

"Well, now we'll be the ones to make telephone calls!" Vadim Vubnovskiy, a member of the staff, said as his palm sliced through the air. "We have no intention of stopping the work, only its nature will change. We must not allow extremists to succeed once again in winning over young people. So, we need frank dialogue with young people and a persistent quest for contacts. Especially since the demands of the students at one time included demands that should be heeded—take the environment or the preservation of the country's monuments."

Admittedly, one can clearly see now that one of the roots of the problem of the "Tbilisi April" is the outmoded methods of working with young people. The 18-year-olds have sought and failed to find an outlet for their energy for a long time. Now and then, admittedly, meetings were held with leaders of various ranks but things went no further than questions and answers. Young people saw no real opportunity for them to influence public life. The so-called "National Democrats," who offered students and seniors their outwardly ostentatious slogans, exploited this in the struggle for prestige among young people. The scale and depth of this alarming process were underestimated. The sorry results are well-known.

"At one time the fashion was for young people to have fine possessions. Now fashions have changed—it is fashionable to be involved in politics, to criticize everything in succession, and refute the official opinion," one of Tbilisi's teachers, who used to be a Komsomol [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League] worker, said sadly. Well, obviously her words contain a grain of truth. However, they should not be seen as grounds for pessimistic prognoses, since burgeoning social activeness in itself can only be a source of reassurance. It is another thing that it can manifest itself unexpectedly and dangerously—in antisocial manifestations—on encountering sluggishness, routine, and cliche.

"We young people need prestigious leaders," Ramaz Eliozoshvili, a student from Tbilisi's Agricultural Institute, reckons. "They may be people of our own age—people's deputies, people who fought in Afghanistan, well-known sportsmen.... People heed their views. But first, I believe that we must boost their own prestige within the republic. On the whole, work with young people needs a nonstandard system and, I would even say, new thinking. You won't go far with the old baggage."

...In these notes I have simply cited people's opinions. It will take time to assess everything that I have heard. But on the other hand there is no time to be lost. The lessons of what has happened must be analyzed so that we do not repeat our mistakes.

The memorial complex in Victory Park is crowned with the majestic figure of Mother Georgia. A little boy with bowed head is at her feet. The people of Tbilisi stop by the memorial in silence. Everyone has food for thought in this sacred spot. The public commission to examine the events of 9 April set up by a decision of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium has set to work. This tragic dawn must not be repeated.

Gumbaridze Discusses Situation

LD1904181589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] In the last few days the Georgian leadership have been making maximum efforts to bring the republic's social and political life back to normal. Conclusions about, and political assessments of what happened are to be finally made at the republican Communist Party Central Committee plenum. It is necessary to draw up program documents to carry out a set of measures regarding the republic's most acute socioeconomic problems. Listen to an interview which Givi Grigoriyevich Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgia Communist Party Central Committee, gave to our special correspondent Yuriy Korotkov.

[Begin recording] [Korotkov] Givi Grigoriyevich, how do you assess the social and political situation in Tbilisi today?

[Gumbaridze] I know that the situation in Tbilisi worries everyone, that it worries the whole country. These feelings were expressed in General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's address. It is now already possible to say that town life has returned to its normal rhythm and for this reason, to the universal approval of the capital's inhabitants, the curfew has been cancelled. This was the initative of Tbilisi inhabitants, youth representatives, intelligentsia, and the working class, who came out onto the town's streets, together with the town militia, to carry out the service of maintaining public order. All enterprises, transportation, and labor collectives are working, making up for what has not been done over recent days. Studying in all institutes of higher education, in our capital's schools, has begun again.

[Korotkov] Recently, at the many meetings which you and comrades Shevardnadze and Razumovskiy had with labor collectives, it was quite often said that the republic's leaders, unfortunately, were not able to find a common language with the participants in the demonstrations. What, in your opinion, is it necessary for the new party leadership of Georgia to do, in the first instance, in order to establish a dialogue based on trust with the young people?

[Gumbaridze] The work that was done in these difficult days by Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and Georgiy Petrovich Razumovskiy showed clearly that in the first instance truth is necessary. Truth in relations, truth in actions. A dialogue is necessary with all sections and groups of society. The consideration of their opinions is necessary. Finally, it is also important that our public understands that one cannot, on the one hand, carry on this dialogue in an emotionally unrestrained way, losing sentiments of peace and responsibility, or on the other hand being categorical, unable to listen, to give answers and take decisions—decisions that are mutually acceptable, reasonable, and which are directed to the good of all of society and of the whole republic—decisions that correspond, genuinely, to the tasks of restructuring and the democratization of our society.

[Korotkov] I know that now a special commission of the Georgia Supreme Soviet and a public commission are carrying out a careful investigation into all the circumstances of the deaths of innocent people on that tragic night. What can you say about its work?

[Gumbaridze] Public activism was revealed in the very desire to participate directly in establishing all the circumstances and reasons for what happened. This is natural and very important. The people themselves must take part in order to sort out the reasons for the tragedy. The people themselves must be sure that all the circumstances will be explained, that the whole truth will be stated. For this reason, alongside the government commission to investigate the circumstances, which was formed earlier, public commissions for medical investigation, for establishing several other circumstances of concern to the public have appeared. Now, on the initiative of the Georgia Supreme Soviet deputies, a Republican Supreme Soviet commission has been formed, on which Georgia Supreme Soviet deputies, USSR people's deputies, and the most authoritative representatives of various sections of the public are members. This commission is open for the public to take part in it. In practice it will express opinions and assessments from the public on everything that happened. The commission will be able to inform the population continually about its conclusions and assessments concerning the measures that are being taken. All government organs and organizations, including those for the maintenance of law and order, are obliged to, and will, assist in this work. Investigations are also being carried out by the competent organs and, as soon as well-founded conclusions and assessment are reached, they will be made known to the public with complete impartiality. [end recording]

Georgians To Learn 'Whole Truth'

LD1904233889 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Apr 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with G.G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee by Igor Fesunenko; date, place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Fesunenko] Givi Grigoriyevich, what is your main task at the moment now that the curfew has already been lifted in Tbilisi and the process of total normalization of life in the city has become quite apparent?

[Gumbaridze] Naturally, we are far from the idea that the crisis has already been overcome, that the wall of alienation has disappeared, which unfortunately emerged by degrees over a long period between the leadership and individual strata of the population. Yesterday there was a very frank, heated discussion at the session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau about this, among other items on the agenda. Participating in the work of the Bureau was Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and Georgiy Petrovich Razumovskiy. All the residents of Tbilisi, of Georgia, remember with gratitude the work that was done by Eduard Amvrosiyevich and Georgiy Petrovich, during these hard, very difficult days in Tbilisi. That was round-the-clock work—meetings in working collectives, public organisations, creative collectives. The meetings with people were absolutely informal. In the final stage I happened to take part in those meetings, which furnished the firm conviction that only frank dialogue, only truth in mutual relations, only a striving for truth can call forth understanding, can evoke support.

[Fesunenko] Well, you know Givi Grigoriyevich, our correspondent, our journalist, who was living here all that week got the impression that naturally the public of the city and of the republic were quite right in being concerned that for a long time people could not get in full measure all the information about the tragic events and the circumstances that preceeded and acompanied these events. What are things like now? Will people at last learn the whole truth, or not?

[Gumbaridze] Here, probably first and foremost it must be said that it is probably not the journalists who are to blame here. This is our misfortune, the absence of veracious information right from the beginning. These are some of the failures on the path of universal glasnost in all questions, and all the more the most acute and sore questions. Everything that causes passions to be strained additionaly calls forth emotions that are quite understandable in such a—let us be blunt about it—tragic situation. You know that a government commission has been set up, but the public has expressed a natural desire to take a direct part in the investigation into many of the circumstances that have worried the residents of Tbilisi, and all Georgian residents.

[Fesunenko] Does the public have the right to that?

[Gumbaridze] The public has the right to that and it is a good job that it is aware of that right and implementing it. Public commissions have been set up, including a commission of medical experts, for the investigation and establishment of certain other circumstances. Now, on the initiatives of the deputies, a commission of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet has been set up which includes people's deputies of the USSR, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia, and many extremely authoritative representatives of our public.

[Fesunenko] So that means that sooner or later the people are bound to find out the whole truth.

[Gumbaridze] The people will most certainly learn the whole truth. The people themselves will take part in in the establishment of that truth.

[Fesunenko] If you will permit me to ask you yet another question, what lessons have been learned by the leadership of the republic, the party organizations, the Communists, and you personally from those dramatic events of 9 April?

[Gumbaridze] The first main lesson is that dialogue is needed with all groups, with all strata of our society. Here I can note with hope that understanding has come that, on the one hand, it is not permissible that a dialogue can be conducted in agitated tones, to become overwhelmed by emotions. One must not lose a sense of responsibility in dialogue. On the other hand, categorical stands and pregiven enmity toward everything that is not to perhaps one's liking or evokes misunderstanding are not permissible. Yet another lesson that the party organization and the leadership have mastered consists in the fact that we should not see enemies and foes in those who oppose us. We should learn how to listen to everything rational that is designed to benefit the people, designed to benefit restructuring, that serves the true democratization of our society. [video shows Fesunenko and Gumbaridze sitting at table]

20th 'Victim' Dies

PM1904218189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Arsenyev, Yu. Orlik report: "Life Returning to Normal"]

[Excerpt] Tbilisi— [passage omitted] Local papers have published the first reports from the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Health Ministry's public medical expert commission set up to monitor progress in the examination of those killed and injured at Government House on 9 April. The commission includes prominent scientists, medical people, members of the republic Academy of Sciences, and public representatives. The latter include members of informal organizations. A commission report confirms that some of the victims were poisoned by an unknown chemical substance. The question of the use of chemical agents in dispersing the demonstration is a most painful and acute one. The lack of timely and accurate information on this point has given rise to a mass of highly improbable rumors and conjectures, and has been one cause of the mistrust of official announcements.

Here is what we were told in this connection by I. Menagarishvili, Georgian SSR minister of health:

"As soon as the first indications of poisoning were discovered in some of the victims, we asked leading toxicologists in Tbilisi, Moscow, and Leningrad for help in identifying their nature and action (without that we could not determine effective methods of treatment). They have asserted that the clinical data obtained give grounds for saying that chemical substances were used in dispersing the demonstration. The type of substances has also been determined—they were substances with an irritant, atropinic-type action. I stated this, incidentally, at a press conference immediately after I was given the information, and in my local television speech. The victims giving indications of toxification are being given programs of treatment suggested by the specialists I referred to."

As of yesterday evening, 18 April, there were 138 victims in the city's hospitals. Another 135 have been discharged. Unfortunately there has been one further death—the 20th.

Changed Attitude on Military Noted

PM2004093189 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 89 First Edition p 4

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel N. Belan: "Tbilisi: Situation Returning to Normal"]

[Excerpt] Tbilisi, 18 Apr—[passage omitted] Yesterday and this morning I talked with some inhabitants of Tbilisi on the city streets. The striking thing is that their assessments of the events are becoming more and more balanced and objective. Their attitude toward the military is different too. Causes? I think there are many. One of the main causes is the lessons in truth at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum and in E. Shevardnadze's speech at it. It was plain speaking, no metaphors: The decision to impose a curfew in Tbilisi was made by the Georgian leadership, all but unanimously. It was insisted on by many prominent people in the republic who are now criticizing it.

There is something else very important, something that clarifies the situation. Talking about the Army, E. Shevardnadze stressed:

"It took to the streets of Tbilisi against its will.... Colonel General I. Rodionov, commander of the Transcaucasus Military District Forces, opposed the decision, I have been told by comrades. He said that it was not the Army's function, that he, his colleagues, and his subordinates were supposed to carry out quite different tasks."

Going back over the events again, one is very acutely aware that what is needed now is the consolidation of public forces. This occurs to many people when they read leaflets stuck on apartment buildings and trees concerning allegedly reliable information about casualties on that tragic night on Rustaveli Avenue. Uncorroborated and in some cases malicious rumors and conjecture often simply cancel out the efforts of those who are trying to stabilize the situation in the city.

What rumors and why and how they appear—this is something everyone should know.

...There is more and more talk in the city about servicemen having used unknown chemical agents against the demonstrators.

In fact, nothing of the sort happened. Lieutenant General Yu. Kuznetsov, first deputy commander of the Transcaucasus Military District forces, said that military subunits did not use any chemicals. It has been established that internal forces of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs used tear gas at two locations. Unfortunately, this vital admission was several days late. [passage omitted]

Abkhazia Reportage Prior to 9 Apr Disturbances

Prominent Abkhaz Figures Call for Calm

PM2004090189 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Apr 89 p 3

[Report by correspondent David Sheliya: "Living Side by Side; Appeal to All Citizens of the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic"]

[Excerpts] On 5 April the Abkhaz Oblast newspapers APSNY KAPSH, SABCHOTA ABKHAZETI, and SOVETSKAYA ABKHAZIYA published an appeal from eminent people in the autonomous republic—scientists, writers, workers in art and culture, and working people—to all citizens of Abkhazia. [passage omitted]

The appeal says in particular:

"Abkhazians and Georgians have always lived and continue to live side by side, sharing joy and grief. Together they have greeted welcome guests, together they have defended their land and their independence. So we will do everything to ensure that our appeal, which accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples of the republic, is filled with living content and that our children will remember with gratitude their fathers and older brothers who were able at a difficult time to find a way out of the impasse and who retained that which is dearest to us—the unity of the peoples, peace, and friendship on our earth....

"We are all deeply concerned by the events taking place and we denounce manifestations of criminal lack of control on the part of individual people. The main thing today is to calm people, to ensure discipline and law and order, and to put an end to confrontation which runs counter to the party's course toward restructuring, the consolidation and development of interethnic relations in the USSR, and the implementation of political reform on the basis of the expansion of the status of the country's union and autonomous republics."

Aktiv Conference Held

PM1904143589 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Apr 89 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] Sukhumi—A working conference of the aktiv of the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic has been held here to discuss the sociopolitical situation in the autonomous republic and measures to improve it. It was stressed that the situation which has taken shape demands that resolute steps be taken immediately by the party, soviet, and All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League organs and that ideological and explanatory work be radically stepped up.

G. Anchabadze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference.

Party Warns of 'Grave' Consequences

PM2004095189 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Apr 89 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Meeting at Georgian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting has been held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee between the republic's leadership and representatives of the creative and scientific intelligentsia and leaders of ministries and departments, scientific institutions and higher educational establishments, and the mass media. The meeting discussed the complex situation which has been created in Tbilisi and the republic as a whole since the well-known events in Abkhazia.

F. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, opened the meeting.

The following addressed the meeting: Professor E. Gugushvili, rector of the Georgian State Theatrical Institute named for Sh. Rustaveli; A. Dzhavakhishvili, corresponding member of the Georgian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Academy of Sciences; N. Kikvadze, director of the center for scientific information on the social sciences; L. Zakaidze, Georgian SSR minister of grain products; N. Chavchavadze, director of the Institute of Philosophy and corresponding member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; Professor O. Lordkipanidze, leader of the archeological research center; N. Popkhadze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; writer G. Pandzhikidze, secretary of the board of the Georgian Writers Union; People's Artiste of the USSR R. Chkheidze, director of the "Gruziya-Film" movie studio; M. Lordkipanidze; E. Dzhavelidze, chief editor of the newspaper LITERATURULI SAKARTVELO an corresponding member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; A. Silagadze, editor of the newspaper SAKHALKHO GANATLEBA; People's Artiste of the USSR M. Berdzenishvili; writer Ch. Amiredzhibi, director of the Georgian "Mematiane" studio of popular scientific and documentary movies; Professor D. Sturua, director of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History; V. Sharashenidze, Georgian SSR minister of justice; poet Dzh. Charkviani, director of the "Sabchota Sakartvelo" publishing house; K. Lomtatidze, director of the Georgian literature institute named for Sh. Rustaveli and member of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; V. Lobko, CPSU Central Committee sector chief; and others.

Those taking part in the meeting were unanimous that the unsanctioned meetings and demonstrations by young people which have continued unabated in recent days, the hunger strikes, and the marches have led to serious difficulties and complications in sociopolitical and socioeconomic life, and classes in educational establishments have been disrupted. In this connection, the speakers said, it is essential that everyone who holds dear the republic's future should make his contribution to the stabilization of the situation which is becoming more heated with every hour, is becoming explosive, and could lead to unpredictable consequences. Yes, those taking part in the meeting noted, over the long years of errors and distortions of the principles of socialism and of stagnation there was much which caused heartfelt anguish and there is a lot which it is already hard to tolerate. But at the same time it is impossible by meetings alone to immediately eliminate all the negative things which have accumulated over years and decades, especially in interethnic relations and around the political and economic independence of the republics, particularly Georgia.

That is why, as the meeting repeatedly stressed, time is needed to seek ways of settling questions in these, the most vulnerable spheres of our existence and political thinking, and a high political standard of debate and political wisdom are needed as well. Violence should not prevail over common human values. Strong-arm, ultimatum-based methods of implanting one's opinion are alien to democratization and glasnost. It is hard for the republic right now. The confrontation of social forces may lead to grave results.

D. Patiashvili summed up the results of the meeting.

Science Academy Elections Conference Opens

Intends To Fill Ballot Vacancies

LD1904162589 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS—By TASS correspondent Ivan Ivanov:

An elections conference of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which is to fill the remaining vacancies on the ballot of this "headquarters" of Soviet science, opened today at Moscow State University. Its delegates were met at the university entrance by posters-flourishing rank-and-file representatives of the local scientific world.

Only eight people's deputies were elected as a result of the March 21st voting out of the 23 candidates that contested 20 mandates on that day. They included Academicians Zhores Alferov, Andrey Gaponov-Grekhov, Oleg Nefedov, Yuriy Osipyan, Vladimir Platonov, Karl Rebane, corresponding members Sergey Alexeyev and Nikolay Karlov.

More than 150 scientists vied for the remaining twelve mandates. Twenty-five of them were finally registered as candidates. 900 members of the academy and 442 delegates of different scientific institutions will go to the polls tomorrow to elect their deputies to the country's supreme legislature.

Discussion of the programmes, advanced by the registered candidates, was preceded at the conference today by a statement of Andrey Gonchar, chairman of the Elections Commission of the Academy of Sciences. He read out the proposals and remarks, addressed to the commission as regards some of the candidates. Andrey Gonchar noted that the commission had received letters and telegrams not only acknowledging the merits of this or that candidate, but advising them on different matters. Criticizing their scientific work and public activities. In this connnection he read out the most noteworthy reproves addressed to some scientists, including Academicians Roald Sagdeyev and Andrey Sakharov.

The elections of people's deputies from the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will begin tomorrow morning. "To be elected, each candidate will have to poll more than a half of the votes cast by the electors," Andrey Gonchar explained. The results of the voting will be officially announced in the morning of the conference's third day, that is on Friday.

Backs Call for Georgian Investigation

AU1904112489 Paris AFP in English 1104 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow, April 19 (AFP)—The Soviet Academy of Sciences Wednesday backed a call by the Georgian Academy for an "objective" public investigation into the violent April 9 Army dispersal of a nationalist demonstration in the Georgian capital Tbilisi.

At a specially-convened conference to elect deputies to reserved seats in a revamped parliament, attended by an AFP reporter, the approximately 1,000 delegates voted unanimously in favour of the proposal. They also decided to forward additional information about the clashes uncovered by the Academy in Moscow to the Georgian authorities.

At the opening of Wednesday's proceedings, the delegates stood to observe a moment's silence in memory of the 19 people killed and 250 injured when the troops moved in with tanks to break up the demonstration.

Academician Thomas Gamkrelidze, a Tbilisi university linguistics professor, read a statement reasserting charges that the soldiers used spades and toxic gas to disperse the 8,000 protesters on what he called "bloody Sunday".

He was applauded after suggesting that Academicians Andrey Sakharov, Dmitriy Likhachev and Roald Sagdeyev, all supporters of radical reform, should take part in the investigation to ensure its objectivity.

Mr. Sakharov, the nuclear physicist and human rights campaigner, and space scientist Sagdeyev are among the 25 candidates standing in the current second round of the Academy's elections.

Neither were on the list of candidates in the first round, which only managed to elect eight candidates to the Academy's 20 reserved seats, after Mr. Sakharov's supporters called on delegates to scratch out all the candidates' names on the ballot sheet in protest.

Moldavian 26 Mar Election Results Published

PM1404153189

[Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian publishes on pages 1 and 3 of its 31 March 1989 issue a table detailing the results of the 26 March elections of people's deputies in Moldavia under the headline "Report of Okrug Electoral Commissions for Elections of USSR People's Deputies on the Results of the Elections in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic." The following is a reformatted version of the eight-column tabulation carried in the report:

For Territorial Electoral Okrugs

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kishinevskiy-Leninskiy No 695

Number of voters on roll	303,896	
Number of voters who voted	241,792 (79.56 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	9,016 (3.73 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Vasilenko, Viktor Anatolyevich	117,772 (48.71 percent)	115,004 (47.56 percent)
Tsyu, Nikolay Antonovich	95,732 (39.59 percent)	137,044 (56.68 percent)

Deputy not elected

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kishinevskiy-Oktyabrskiy No 696

Number of voters on roll	228,849	
Number of voters who voted	178,402 (77.96 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	7,418 (4.16 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Kazaku, Khristofor Georgiyevich	60,784 (34.07 percent)	110,200 (61.77 percent)
Raku, Vladimir Aleksandrovich	63,219 (35.44 percent)	107,765 (60.41 percent)

Deputy not elected

Name of Electoral Okrug: Beltskiy No 697

Number of voters on roll	218,869	
Number of voters who voted	202,685 (92.61 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	0 (0.00 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Akhromeyev, Sergey Fedorovich	147,527 (72.79)	55,158 (27.21 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Akhromeyev, Sergey Fedorovich; CPSU member, adviser to chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Moscow City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Benderskiy No 698

Number of voters on roll	258,561	
Number of voters who voted	231,461 (89.52 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	137 (0.06 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Osipov, Vladimir Vasilyevich	180,058 (77.79 percent)	51,266 (22.15 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Osipov, Vladimir Vasilyevich; Colonel General.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Yedinetskiy No 699

Number of voters on roll	277,480	
Number of voters who voted	265,810 (95.79 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	86 (0.03 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Grossu, Semen Kuzmich	209,395 (78.78 percent)	56,329 (21.19 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Grossu, Semen Kuzmich; first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, Kishinev City.

Name of electoral okrug: Kagulskiy No 700

Number of voters on roll	242,197	
Number of voters who voted	231,493 (95.58 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	45 (0.02 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Pshenichnikov, Vyacheslav Konstantinovich	186,525 (80.57 percent)	44,923 (19.41 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Pshenichnikov, Vyacheslav Konstantinovich; second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kotovskiy No 701

Number of voters on roll	216,946	
Number of voters who voted	199,264	(91.85 percent)
Number of invalid ballot papers	98	(0.05 percent)

Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Mokanu, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich	145,341 (72.94 percent)	53,825 (27.01 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Mokanu, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; CPSU member, chairman of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet Presidium, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Rybnitskiy No 702

Number of voters on roll	216,050 [as published]
Number of voters who voted	246,425 (94.40 percent)
Number of invalid ballot papers	4,237 (1.72 percent)

Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Belitchenko, Anatoliy Konstantinovich	94,020 (38.15 percent)	148,168 (60.13 percent)
Katrinich, Vasiliy Antonovich	140,565 (57.04 percent)	101,623 (41.24 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Katrinich, Vasiliy Antonovich; CPSU member, team leader on Sholdaneshtskiy Rayon's 50th Anniversary of October collective farm [kolkhoz], Kushmirka Village, Sholdaneshtskiy Rayon.

Name of electoral okrug: Sorokskiy No 703

Number of voters on roll	275,427
Number of voters who voted	261,524 (94.95 percent)
Number of invalid ballot papers	87 (0.03 percent)

Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Snegur, Mircha Ivanovich	235,253 (89.95 percent)	26,184 (10.01 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Snegur, Mircha Ivanovich; secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, Kishinev City.

Name of electoral okrug: Tiraspolskiy No 704

Number of voters on roll	298,931
Number of voters who voted	276,815 (92.60 percent)
Number of invalid ballot papers	40 (0.01 percent)

Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Morozov, Ivan Sergeyevich	242,408 (87.57 percent)	34,367 (12.42 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Morozov, Ivan Sergeyevich; commander of Odessa Military District, Colonel General, Odessa City.

Name of electoral okrug: Ungenskiy No 705

Number of voters on roll	241,574
Number of voters who voted	219,847 (91.01 percent)
Number of invalid ballot papers	117 (0.05 percent)

Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Kutyrkin, Vladislav Georgiyevich	82,396 (37.48 percent)	137,334 (62.47 percent)

Deputy not elected

For National-Territorial Okrugs

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kishinevskiy-Leninskiy No 257

Number of voters on roll	77,101
Number of voters who voted	62,888 (81.57 percent)
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,367 (3.76 percent)

Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Moshnyaga, Timofey Vasilyevich	32,149 (51.12 percent)	28,372 (45.12 percent)
Onofrash, Nikolay Ivanovich	23,090 (36.72 percent)	37,431 (59.52 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Moshnyaga, Timofey Vasilyevich; CPSU member, chief physician at the Republican Clinical Hospital, Kishinev City

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kishinevskiy-Dnestrovskiy No 258

Number of voters on roll	121,202	
Number of voters who voted	97,575 (80.51 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	4,005 (4.10 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Ursu, Vasiliy Pavlovich	31,337 (32.12 percent)	62,233 (63.78 percent)
Chimpoy, Mikhail Ilich	55,293 (56.67 percent)	38,277 (39.23 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Chimpoy, Mikhail Ilich; nonparty person, secretary of the Moldavian SSR Writers Union Board, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kishinevskiy-Oktyabrskiy No 259

Number of voters on roll	107,647	
Number of voters who voted	80,840 (75.10 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	3,451 (4.27 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Kalmutskiy, Vasiliy Sergeyevich	29,740 (36.79 percent)	47,649 (58.94 percent)
Chobanu, Yefim Shtefanovich	29,290 (36.23 percent)	48,099 (59.50 percent)

Deputy not elected

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kishinevskiy-Sovetskiy No 260

Number of voters on roll	131,994	
Number of voters who voted	103,469 (78.39 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	4,690 (4.53 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Russu, Georgiy Sergeyevich	55,860 (53.99 percent)	42,919 (41.48 percent)
Sekriyeru, Konstantin Leonidovich	29,838 (28.84 percent)	68,941 (66.63 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Russu, Georgiy Sergeyevich; CPSU member, chief physician at the Scientific Research Institute for Protection of Mothers' and Children's Health Clinic, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kishinevskiy-Frunzenskiy No 261

Number of voters on roll	94,801	
Number of voters who voted	75,485 (79.62 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	38 (0.05 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Viyeru, Grigoriy Pavlovich	49,237 (65.23 percent)	26,210 (34.72 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Viyeru, Grigoriy Pavlovich; CPSU member, poet, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Beltskiy No 262

Number of voters on roll	99,722	
Number of voters who voted	88,604 (88.85 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	3,793 (4.28 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Volontir, Mikhail Yermolayevich	(31.65 percent) 28,044	56,767 (64.07 percent)
Kosarchuk, Valeriy Petrovich	(53.24 percent) 47,177	37,634 (42.47 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Kosarchuk, Valeriy Petrovich; CPSU member, senior technologist at the "Moldselmash" Production Association, Beltsy City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Benderskiy No 263

Number of voters on roll	87,209
Number of voters who voted	70,971 (81.38 percent)

Number of invalid ballot papers	2,696 (3.80 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Kostyshin, Nikolay Anatolyevich	44,989 (63.39 percent)	23,286 (32.81 percent)
Khyrzhan, Vera Deonisovna	16,190 (22.81 percent)	52,085 (73.39 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Kostyshin, Nikolay Anatolyevich; nonparty person, fitter and assembly worker at the Bendery "Pribor" Plant, Bendery City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Brichanskiy No 264

Number of voters on roll	110,422	
Number of voters who voted	105,052 (95.14 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,017 (1.92 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Voynesku, Yelena Aleksandrovna	46,187 (43.97 percent)	56,848 (54.11 percent)
Popistash, Silviya Viktorovna	48,321 (46.00 percent)	54,714 (52.08 percent)

Deputy not elected

Name of Electoral Okrug: Drokiyevskiy No 265

Number of voters on roll	107,926	
Number of voters who voted	103,732 (96.11 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,791 (1.73 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Drutse, Ion Panteleyevich	81,834 (78.89 percent)	20,107 (19.38 percent)
Skutelnik, Georgiy Sergeyevich	19,198 (18.51 percent)	82,743 (79.7 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Drutse, Ion Panteleyevich; nonparty person, writer, Moscow City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Dubossarskiy No 266

Number of voters on roll	86,819	
Number of voters who voted	81,373	(93.66 percent)
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,981	(2.43 percent)
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Zhuchenko, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich	32,176 (39.54 percent)	47,216 (58.02 percent)
Kanarovskaya, Anna Matveyevna	42,805 (52.60 percent)	36.587 (44.96 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Kanarovskaya, Anna Matveyevna; CPSU member, chief economist on Dubossarskiy Rayon's Dzerzhinskiy state farm [sovkhoz] plant, Dubossary City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Yedinetskiy No 267

Number of voters on roll	62,751	
Number of voters who voted	59,907 (95.47 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,597 (2.67 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Dobriyanskiy, Nikolay Stepanovich	13,204 (22.04 percent)	45,106 (75.29 percent)
Chebanu, David Parfenovich	42,926 (71.65 percent)	15,384 (25.68 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Chebanu, David Parfenovich; CPSU member, crane truck driver with the "Rayagrostroy" Association mechanization and transportation cooperative, Yedintsy City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kagulskiy No 268

Number of voters on roll	92,471	
Number of voters who voted	86,427 (93.46 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,573 (2.98 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Andoni, Anna Konstantinovna	35,606 (41.20 percent)	48,248 (55.83 percent)
Platon, Semen Ivanovich	44,611 (51.62 percent)	39,243 (45.41 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Platon, Semen Ivanovich; CPSU member, chairman of the Kagul City Soviet Executive Committee, Kagul City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kalarashskiy No 269

Number of voters on roll	104,223	
Number of voters who voted	96,545 (92.63 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,565 (2.66 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Yeremey, Grigoriy Isidorovich	16,973 (17.58 percent)	77,007 (79.76 percent)
Khadyrke, Ion Dimitriyevich	75,479 (78.18 percent)	18,501 (19.16 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Khadyrke, Ion Dimitriyevich; CPSU member, secretary of the Moldavian SSR Writers Union Party Organization Party Bureau, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kaushanskiy No 270

Number of voters on roll	95,787	
Number of voters who voted	89,678 (93.62 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,203 (2.46 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Gidirim, Georgiy Petrovich	62,307 (69.48 percent)	25,168 (28.06 percent)
Domentiy, Nikolay Georgiyevich	23,894 (26.64 percent)	63,581 (70.90 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Gidirim, Georgiy Petrovich; CPSU member, chief of the Kishinev State Medical Institute General Surgery Department, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Komratskiy No 271

Number of voters on roll	78,643	
Number of voters who voted	76,188 (96.88 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	915 (1.20 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Grozdev, Stepan Vasilyevich	41,722 (54.76 percent)	33,551 (44.04 percent)
Kiriyak, Lyubomir Vladimirovich	32,733 (42.96 percent)	42,540 (55.84 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Grozdev, Stepan Vasilyevich; first secretary of Komratskiy Moldavian Communist Party Rayon Committee, Komrat City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kotovskiy No 272

Number of voters on roll	100,535	
Number of voters who voted	93,693 (93.19 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,319 (2.48 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Zgibarts, Mariya Antonovna	32,075 (34.23 percent)	59,299 (63.29 percent)
Chebotar, Valeriy Pavlovich	54,860 (58.55 percent)	36,514 (38.97 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Chebotar, Valeriy Pavlovich; CPSU member, chairman of the Kotovsk "Rayagrostroy" Association, Kotovsk City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Kutuzovskiy No 273

Number of voters on roll	52,003	
Number of voters who voted	43,945 (84.50 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,573 (3.58 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Kekyu, Afanasiy Vasilyevich	21,329 (48.54 percent)	21,043 (47.88 percent)
Terente, Anton Petrovich	19,550 (44.49 percent)	22,822 (51.93 percent)

Deputy not elected

Name of Electoral Okrug: Lazovskiy No 274

Number of voters on roll	56,515	
Number of voters who voted	53,787	(95.17 percent)
Number of invalid ballot papers	8 (0.01 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Zhdanov, Aleksandr Georgiyevich	40,545 (75.38 percent)	13,234 (24.60 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Zhdanov, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; first secretary of the Lazovskiy Moldavian Communist Party Rayon Committee, Lazovsk Urban Settlement.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Novoanenskiy No 275

Number of voters on roll	75,565	
Number of voters who voted	70,844 (93.75 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	45 (0.06 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Kalin, Ivan Petrovich	44,236 (62.44 percent)	26,563 (37.50 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Kalin, Ivan Petrovich; CPSU member, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Chairman of Ministers, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Orgeyevskiy No 276

Number of voters on roll	82,084	
Number of voters who voted	76,113 (92.73 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	9 (0.01 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Dabizha (Chobanu), Nikolay Trofimovich	69,061 (90.73 percent)	7,043 (9.25 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Dabizha (Chobanu), Nikolay Trofimovich; CPSU member, chief editor of the LITERATURA SHI ARTA weekly, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Rezinskiy No 277

Number of voters on roll	69,824	
Number of voters who voted	67,049 (96.03 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	3 (0.00 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Matkovski, Dumitru Leontyevich	60,975 (90.94 percent)	6,071 (9.05 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Matkovski, Dumitru Leontyevich; CPSU member, chief editor of the journal NISTRU, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Rybnitskiy No 278

Number of voters on roll	109,142	
Number of voters who voted	103,260 (94.61 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,797 (1.74 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Yevstratiy, Grigoriy Nikolayevich	40,451 (39.17 percent)	61,012 (59.09 percent)
Palagnyuk, Boris Timofeyevich	56,864 (55.07 percent)	44,599 (43.19 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Palagnyuk, Boris Timofeyevich; CPSU member, director of Rybnitskiy Rayon's poultry breeding sovkhoz named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR, Rybnitsa City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Ryshkanskiy No 279

Number of voters on roll	104,307	
Number of voters who voted	100,840 (96.68 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,481 (1.47 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against

Dumbravan, Mikhail Georgiyevich	67,019 (66.46 percent)	32,340 (32.07 percent)
Yuryev, Nikolay Ivanovich	29,376 (29.13 percent)	69,983 (69.40 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Dumbravan, Mikhail Georgiyevich; CPSU member, chairman of Ryshkanskiy Rayon's Kirov Kolkhoz, Lyadoveny Village, Ryshkanskiy Rayon.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Slobodzeyskiy No 280

Number of voters on roll	79,139	
Number of voters who voted	74,766 (96.68 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	3 (0.00 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Russu, Ion Nikolayevich	67,640 (90.47 percent)	7,123 (9.53 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Russu, Ion Nikolayevich; first secretary of Slobodzeyskiy Moldavian Communist Party Rayon Committee, Slobodzeya Urban Settlement.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Sorokskiy No 281

Number of voters on roll	68,501	
Number of voters who voted	63,439 (92.61 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,248 (1.97 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Kozhukhar, Valeriy Aleksandrovich	16,606 (26.18 percent)	45,585 (71.86 percent)
Syrgiy, Afanasiy Alekseyevich	45,034 (70.99 percent)	17,157 (27.04 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Syrgiy, Afanasiy Alekseyevich; CPSU member, director of Sorokskiy Rayon's "Dumbraveny" State Farm, Dumbraveny Village, Sorokskiy Rayon.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Strashenskiy No 282

Number of voters on roll	64,492	
Number of voters who voted	56,046 (86.90 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,326 (4.15 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy:	Votes For	Votes Against
Ampava, Ivan Alekseyevich	19,926 (35.55 percent)	33,794 (60.30 percent)
Andreyev, Khristofor Grigoryevich	30,140 (53.78 percent)	23,580 (42.07 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Andreyev, Khristofor Grigoryevich; CPSU member, chief state engineer and inspector for agricultural produce procurement, storage, and processing in Strashenskiy Rayon, Strasheny Urban Settlement.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Tiraspolskiy No 283

Number of voters on roll	132,914	
Number of voters who voted	120,788 (90.88 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,860 (2.37 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Blashku, Anatoliy Ivanovich	16,484 (13.65 percent)	101,444 (83.99 percent)
Dyachenko, Aleksandr Nikolayevich	98,149 (81.26 percent)	19,779 (16.37 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:

Dyachenko, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; CPSU member, chief of the Tiraspol Housing Construction Combine, Tiraspol City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Ungenskiy No 284

Number of voters on roll	72,859	
Number of voters who voted	67,313 (92.39 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,294 (3.41 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Gorinchey, Vitaliy Vasilyevich	33,719 (50.09 percent)	31,300 (46.50 percent)

Unkutsa, Viktor Grigoryevich	29,860 (44.36 percent)	35,159 (52.23 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Gornichey, Vitaliy Vasilyevich; CPSU member, chairman of Ungenskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz, Pyrlitsa Village, Ungenskiy Rayon.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Faleshtskiy No 285

Number of voters on roll	62,632	
Number of voters who voted	60,308 (96.29 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	0 (0.00 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Bragish Dmitriy Petrovich	54,716 (90.73 percent)	5,592 (9.27 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Bragish, Dmitriy Petrovich; CPSU member, first secretary of the Moldavian Leninist Communist Youth League Central Committee, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Floreshtskiy No 286

Number of voters on roll	99,000	
Number of voters who voted	94,368 (95.32 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	2,435 (2.58 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Grezhdiyeru, Anton Gavrilovich	58,106 (61.57 percent)	33,827 (35.85 percent)
Kutkovetskiy, Nikolay Afanasyevich	31,022 (32.87 percent)	60,911 (64.55 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Grezhdiyeru, Anton Gavrilovich; CPSU member, chief editor of the newspaper YNVETSEMYNTUL PUBLIK, Kishinev City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Chadyr-Lungskiy No 287

Number of voters on roll	71,082	
Number of voters who voted	68,860 (96.87 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	1.041 (1.51 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Baragan, Stepan Petrovich	30,813 (44.75 percent)	37,006 (53.74 percent)
Pashaly, Mikhail Konstantinovich	35,833 (52.04 percent)	31,986 (46.45 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Pashaly, Mikhail Konstantinovich; CPSU member, chairman of the Chadyr-Lunga Rayon Cooperative Agro-Industrial Association (KAPO), Chadyr-Lunga City.

Name of Electoral Okrug: Chimishliyskiy No 288

Number of voters on roll	64,408	
Number of voters who voted	61,594 (95.63 percent)	
Number of invalid ballot papers	1,815 (2.95 percent)	
Surname, Given Name, and Patronymic of Candidate Deputy	Votes For	Votes Against
Doga, Yevgeniy Dmitriyevich	36,104 (58.62 percent)	23,675 (38.44 percent)
Nikiforchuk, Viktor Ivanovich	20,290 (32.94 percent)	39,489 (64.11 percent)

Surname, given name, and patronymic of elected deputy; party affiliation, position (occupation), and place of work and residence:
Doga, Yevgeniy Dmitriyevich; CPSU member, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Composers Union Board, Kishinev City.

Moldavian Republic Language Plans, Laws Assessed

PM2004093389 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 31 Mar 89 p 1

["Commentary on Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic (SSR) Draft Laws 'On the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR' and 'On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR'"; for the texts of these draft laws, and related reports, see the 18 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages 48-53]

[Text] Under a republic Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution of 25 January 1989 the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission, Interethnic Relations and International Education Commission, and Public Education, Science, and Culture Commission were instructed to prepare the draft Laws "On the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR" and "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR."

The need to elaborate these normative acts arose out of various deformations and deviations from the Leninist principles of nationalities policy which have occurred in the republic, with the result that the social functions of the Moldavian language and the languages of the other peoples living on the republic's territory were unjustifiably denigrated.

Both draft laws were elaborated on the basis of the Leninist concept of the functioning of languages in a multinational socialist state and in the light of the practical use of languages in our country at the given stage and the need to harmonize relations among them. They were based on the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th party conference.

Under the draft Law "On the Status of the State Language of the Moldavian SSR" it is proposed to give Moldavian the status of official language. This means that the state guarantees its use in all spheres of activity on the republic's territory—in political, economic, social, and cultural life. Thereby the Moldavian SSR protects and shows the state's concern for the full use of the language of the majority of the republic's population. The status of state language is designed to guarantee the legal link between the national language and Russian, which is historically recognized as a language of international communication, on the one hand, and the languages of concentrated population groups of other nationalities (Gagauz, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Yiddish, and so forth) living in the republic, on the other.

The declaration of Moldavian as the state language on the territory of the Moldavian SSR will not be a discriminatory act in respect either of Russian or of the languages of the Gagauzy, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Jews, and so forth, because it is accompanied by the adoption of a law regulating the use of the corresponding languages in the Moldavian SSR and ensuring strict observance of the constitutional rights of all inhabitants of the republic.

A statute giving official status [gosudarstvennost] to national languages is nothing new in world practice or in the practice of Soviet state building. For example, under the constitutions of the three Transcaucasian union republics, Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaijani have been functioning as state languages in the relevant national state formations since the forties. Recently state language status was granted to the main national languages of the Estonian and Lithuanian SSR's, and discussion of a similar draft law is being completed in Latvia. This work is at the initial stage in the Ukrainian SSR, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and other republics.

During the elaboration of the draft laws published today existing laws were studied, as were draft laws giving official status to other languages of the Soviet republics. Groups of deputies together with specialists went to the Georgian, Kazakh, and Belorussian republics to familiarize themselves with the language situation and ways of resolving this question in those regions. Proposals contained in working peoples' letters addressed to the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, the interdepartmental commission studying the history and development problems of the Moldavian language, and the editorial offices of newspapers and journals were also studied, together with proposals made in articles on language problems. A number of provisions and principles contained in the drafts submitted by the Moldavian Writers' Union and others were carefully studied and utilized. In this way the present draft laws may be considered the fruit of collective thought.

The draft law "On the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR" guarantees equal rights for the languages of the USSR's peoples, the free choice of languages of communication and instruction, and equal rights for citizens regardless of their nationality and native language. All this is designed to facilitate the growth of the republic's socioeconomic potential, the mutual enrichment of national cultures, the improvement of interethnic relations, and cohesion and cooperation among the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR. In areas with a concentrated population group of a different nationality the use of the native language in all spheres is guaranteed and the principle of equal bilingualism between the national language and Russian, and Russian and the national language, is recognized. As guarantees of the implementation of the aforementioned provisions, organs of state power and administration and public education, and the leaders of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, are instructed to create the material basis and other essential conditions for the realization of the principle of real and equal bilingualism.

The status of Moldavian as the state language does not diminish the constitutional right of citizens of other nationalities living on the territory of the Moldavian SSR to use their native language, and does not prevent the free use and development of the languages of other nationalities (Article 3). Article 4 of the draft law safeguards this provision and says that the incitement of hostility toward or contempt for the language of a population of a different nationality inhabiting the territory of the Moldavian SSR, as well as the creation of artificial impediments to or restrictions on the use of the languages functioning in the republic, is liable to the penalty prescribed by the USSR and Moldavian SSR laws.

The fact that the law regulates the use of the state language as well as language relations in general in all the main areas of the republic's life and activity is demonstrated by the structure of the second draft law. For instance, Articles 5, 6, and 7 of this law indicate the forms of regulation of language relations in the activity of the organs of state power and administration.

Articles 8-12 of this draft law regulate the use of the state language and the languages of populations of other nationalities in labor collectives. Leninist language policy principles are particularly apparent here, and it is clearly indicated that enterprises, institutions, and organizations on Moldavian SSR territory are obliged to provide in their labor collectives conditions for learning the state language, the language of international communication, and, in areas with a concentrated population group of a different nationality, the language of that nationality to a standard sufficient for the discharge of official duties in the relevant language. Workers and employees in enterprises, institutions, and organizations on the territory of the Moldavian SSR may use the state language or the other languages in use in the republic in their official dealings. The need to choose the language of official correspondence of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, envisaged by part 1 of Article 9 of the draft, may be determined by the labor collective itself in the light of its national composition, for example. Officials and specialists for whom knowledge of the state language, the language of international communication, and, in areas with a concentrated population group of a different nationality, the language of that nationality is a professional requirement of the post must learn those languages (the list of these posts is defined by USSR Legislation) (Article 35).

The provisions of the language law in the sphere of education, science, and culture are aimed at ensuring the development of Moldavian as the state language. In creating the conditions for the study and development of the languages of the population of other nationalities in the republic—as Articles 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and others show—the law envisages at the same time the right to receive secondary education in Moldavian (Article 17); the use of Moldavian in carrying out the education and training process in vocational and technical colleges and secondary specialized and higher educational establishments; and the sitting of professional examinations at those educational establishments in the state language. Opportunities are being created and expanded for the defense of dissertations and the publication of scientific works in the state language.

An important criterion of the status of the state language is its use in legal proceedings. In this connection, Article 13 of the law directly states: "Legal proceedings in the Moldavian SSR are to be conducted in the state language or in a language acceptable to the majority of the population of a given locality." The state language is to be firmly established in the organs of state arbitration (Article 14), in notarial proceedings (Article 15), and in civil registration organs (Article 16).

The draft law in question also reflects the provisions on regularizing the spelling used in population centers on the territory of the Moldavian SSR, the names of squares, streets, institutions, enterprises, organizations, and so forth (Articles 25 and 26), and Moldavian personal names (Article 27), while the Gagauz population and the populations of other nationalities living in the Moldavian SSR retain the right to autonomy in the solution of this question.

National aspects connected with the function of the state language are reflected in the provisions on the texts of seals (Article 29), official headed forms, the texts of notices, declarations, and official publicity, price lists, visual displays, the labeling of goods, and postal and telegraphic correspondence (Articles 28-31).

These and other provisions of the draft Moldavian SSR law are backed up by firm guarantees. Their reality is expressed in particular in the legal safeguarding of the languages operating on the territory of the Moldavian SSR.

Moldavian SSR citizens of all nationalities are provided with secure safeguards. Under Article 26 of the law, citizens may make proposals, statements, or complaints to state and social organs in any of the languages used in the republic. In this regard officials cannot refuse to accept such proposals or complaints or to examine them thoroughly on the grounds of ignorance of the language in question and are liable, if they do, to the penalty prescribed by the existing USSR and Moldavian SSR laws.

The violation of citizens' rights to the choice of language (Article 37), the impugning of the dignity of the user of a particular language, and deliberate discrimination against a citizen's rights on linguistic grounds, including discrimination in the sphere of labor law relations, in the representation of nations and ethnic groups on organs of state power and administration, or in social and amateur art organizations, cooperatives, and other organs, are liable to the penalty laid down by existing USSR and Moldavian SSR legislation.

To really ensure the implementation of the draft law's provisions, Chapter 9 sets out the transitional periods for the entry into force of specific norms beginning from the day of the law's adoption and for a period of up to 10 years.

When determining the duration of the transitional periods, attention was paid to such factors as, for example, the existence of a material and technical base, the preparation of the relevant cadres to take part in implementing the Law on the Functioning of Languages on the Territory of the Moldavian SSR, and the availability of educational and methodological literature, dictionaries, phrase books, and so forth. A realistic timetable for the corresponding training and preparation of specialists in the state language from all sectors was also taken into account. In the light of this most of the law's provisions enter into force on the day of its adoption or within 1-5 years from that day.

The material, technical, and financial support for the implementation of the law's provisions is entrusted to the republic's government. It is envisaged that the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet will reserve the right to monitor implementation of the law.

The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers is instructed to complete the elaboration of a draft state comprehensive program of support for the functioning of languages on the territory of the Moldavian SSR and to submit it in the prescribed manner for examination at a routine session of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Questions relating to the transfer of Moldavian to the Roman script are not regulated by these draft laws insofar as that must be dealt with by a separate law. Work in this direction is continuing in accordance with the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instruction of 25 January 1989.

The commissions express the hope that the discussion of the draft laws published today will be conducted in a spirit of constructiveness, mutual respect, and the consolidation of all the republic's population.

Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Commission; Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Interethnic Relations and International Education Commission; and Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Public Education, Science, and Culture Commission.

Ukraine's Masol Cited on Relations With Bulgaria

AU1704134589 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Apr 89 p 6

[Interview with Vitaliy Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, by a "RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent": "Our People Must Know Each Other Well...."—in Bulgaria, date not given]

[Text] Shortly before his departure from Bulgaria Vitaliy Masol answered questions of a RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent.

[Question] Vitaliy Andreyevich, you have visited 3 oblasts in our country, which must have left you with some impressions. Since this is your first visit to Bulgaria, could you tell us whether you encountered anything you did not expect, anything that you will long remember?

[Masol] Of course, your people! It just so happened that I did not have an opportunity to visit your country until now, but I had heard a lot about the country and its people. There is an old Slavonic proverb that says: "Better to see once than to hear 100 times." My visit proved this proverb to be correct. You know, when I visited Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, and Tolbukhin I felt a sense of noble envy. I thought that there are many things that we in the Ukraine could learn from you. For example—in the area of construction. You have such beautiful and functional youth and culture clubs and festival and tourist complexes.

What I probably did not expect is the fact that the Bulgarians, especially the youth, love their folk music so much. I was able to witness this personally yesterday, at the concert of the "Pirin" ensemble, and follow the reaction of the audience. I must admit that it was pleasing to see that you especially respect your traditions.

[Question] How, in your opinion, should future Bulgarian-Ukrainian relations be developed? What are the new elements in our bilateral cooperation?

[Masol] Both in our country and in Bulgaria, restructuring social and political life and the economic sphere is the new and most important factor. Therefore, our future relations must develop precisely upon this foundation. It is necessary to implement economic changes and assert new economic levers and stimuli. This will allow the people to sense the results as quickly as possible and solve the problems we face in both countries. Precisely this was one of the goals of our meetings in Bulgaria—to discuss what we could do together in order to achieve this goal.

[Question] Culture is one of the spheres of traditional cooperation between our two Slavonic peoples. How do you see future cultural relations on the eve of the all-Slavonic celebration of the Day of Slavonic Letters and Culture in Kiev in May of this year?

[Masol] There really is no doubt that our experience in this aspect and our common cultural heritage are great. There are not many nations that could say the same. I think that the most important thing now is to preserve our experience and heritage. In this context, we shall encourage every initiative in the area of culture—exchange of delegations, exhibitions, artistic works, and amateur groups. I think that this is where the truth lies—our peoples must know each other better.

You noted correctly the celebration of the Day of Slavonic Letters and Culture in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine will undoubtedly be one of the most important events during the year. However, this will certainly not be the first time that we mark the Day of Cyril and Methodius. We have always treated this May holiday with great respect. We often say in the Ukraine: "Our friendship dates back thousands rather than hundreds of years!" We also recall that about a century ago our Slavonic peoples took a loyalty oath, which, among other things, says the following: "Peace between us will be violated only when grass becomes heavier than stone...."

This is the foundation upon which we must construct our friendly relations in future....

Judaic Community Registered in Lvov, Ukraine

LD1204122889 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Lvov April 12 TASS—A Judaic community has recently been registered in one of residential areas of Lvov in the Soviet Ukraine.

Faivel Tsiferblat, deputy chairman of the executive body of the religious community, told TASS that premises for a synagogue have been already allocated. There are also buildings nearby to house a poultry slaughter house and a matzo bakery. An appeal has been announced to restore and repair the premises. The community intends to send its representative to a yeshiva, a higher Talmudic educational establisment at the Moscow main synagogue, which trains the Judaic clergy. The community maintains active contacts with Judaists in other Soviet cities and in foreign countries. It recently received rabbis from the United States.

Many members of the Judaic community actively participate in the work of the Jewish cultural society named after Sholom Aleichem which was set up in Lvov. They recently organised a show devoted to the spring festival of Purim at a big concert hall. The Judaic community is now preparing for Passover which is celebrated not only by believers but all enthusiasts of Jewish folk traditions and customs.

Lithuania's Brazauskas on Talks With Yazov

LD1804111189 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0000 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Report by radio journalist Guoda Latvaitine]

[Text] Algirdas Brazauskas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, gave his regular interview to Lithuanian radio yesterday, only this time the interview was by telephone because Brazauskas was in Moscow.

Brazauskas' account of his meeting with USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov aroused the greatest interest among the public. A letter was handed to the [Soviet] minister presenting the most important facts of violation of discipline in the Armed Forces. The letter was supplemented by other letters written by mothers and translated into Russian. A number of examples of the violation of the statutory rules of the Armed Forces were described. Service in the Armed Forces by Lithuanian youths was also discussed at the meeting:

[Begin Brazauskas recording] The second issue which I raised both orally and in writing during the conversation was that Lithuanian young men should serve their time in the military in Lithuania, in the Baltic republics, or somewhere near Lithuania.

As I understand it, we reached agreement on this issue. He [Yazov] promised that, beginning with the enrollment of conscripts this spring, as many Lithuanian young men as possible will undergo their military service nearer to home.

One more thing, and this was the last issue which I raised, concerned the national military formations now being set up. Here I did not receive any support from him. He told me that a solution to this issue has been postponed. [end recording]

Reaching an agreement with the Defense Ministry—which is rather sluggish—became possible obviously because the appeal was made by the top ranking official of the republic. As Algirdas Brazauskas pointed out, republican first secretaries rarely visit this institution. And perhaps for this reason Dmitriy Yazov even interrupted the sitting of the collegium which was under way to receive our secretary.

Issues concerning economic independence were also touched upon at the interview, because a group of economists were working in Moscow at that time. This is what Algirdas Brazauskas said when asked if there was any hope that the all-union concept of economic independence would change:

[Begin Brazauskas recording] The main principles in the concept coincide with ours. However, we go much further and significantly deeper. We plow deeper, if that allusion is suitable here. We aspire to considerably greater economic independence both in the management of the economy, dealing with financial accounts, solving issues concerning credit and finance, and broadening economic contacts abroad. [end recording]

The main purpose of Brazauskas' visit to Moscow was to attend a conference held by the Commission on Issues of Law, where Lithuania sent a telegram to the USSR minister of justice in which they declared that unless salaries were increased and material security guaranteed they would refuse to be nominated for the elections of people's judges. Now the judges will be elected for a period of 10 years.

[Begin Brazauskas recording] This telegram played a considerable role in today's sitting. As I understand it, the chairman of the commission, Comrade Chebrikov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Politburo, fully supported our proposals: A judge must be absolutely independent; he speaks in the name of the state. [end recording]

At the end of the interview, Algirdas Brazauskas denied the rumors which are spreading in Lithuania that he would be transfered to work in Moscow:

[Begin Brazauskas recording] I absolutely do not think about such things. I only think about how to fly home as soon as possible. [end recording]

Klaipeda, Lithuania First Secretary Replaced

LD1404111889 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] A plenum of the Klaipeda City Party Committee devoted to organizational issues was held in the port city yesterday. First secretary of the party city committee, [Viktoras Boglis] was relieved of his post due to transfer to the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. (Valentinas Grechtunas), former deputy chairman of the Klaipeda City Executive Committee was appointed to the post.

Taking part in the plenum was Central Committee First Secretary Algirdas Brazauskas.

Commenting upon the results of the elections of the Soviet Union's people's deputies, Algirdas Brazauskas pointed out that a number of party leaders worthy of confidence had not been returned. It is therefore worthwhile giving thought to the reasons of their defeat in the elections and to revise the party's tactics and strategy. When asked about the broadcasting of the Sajudis program, "Wave of Rebirth," on television, Algirdas Brazauskas said the participants in the program had been sometimes distorting facts and making biased or subjective comments upon certain events but this week already the program is being revived. It has been also decided to let representatives of other public movements use the televison rostrum.

Live 'Sajudis' TV Program Being Revived 12 Apr

LD1104102189 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] The election campaign having come to a close, the live television program of Sajudis, "Wave of Rebirth," is being revived as of Wednesday [12 April]. By agreement between the leaders of Sajudis and the Lithuanian and Communist Party, the program will be broadcast not every week as before but every other week, although it will be longer. On the eve of the elections another live television program, "Government Studio," featuring high-ranking party and government officials, was also suspended together with "Wave of Rebirth."

The former, however, is not being revived as yet.

Lithuanian Jewish Group Meets To Revive Culture

LD1404134089 Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 3 Mar 89 p 2

[Article by TIESA special correspondent Algimantas Budrys, entitled "On Steps Fashioned From Tombstones," under the rubric, "Fact and Impression."]

[Text] The constituent meeting of Lithuania's Jewish Association was held in Vilnius, last Sunday.

I will start with an old Jewish anecdote, recounted from the rostrum, by E. Jakovskis, a jurist. In ancient times, an Egyptian pharaoh was taken ill. Physicians, who had been summoned from all parts of the world, were unable to find a cure for him. Finally, a Jewish physician arrived and said to the ruler: "You will be cured, but first an enema needs to be administered." The pharaoh exclaimed, in anger: "An enema, to someone in my supreme position?!" "How dare you!" The physician disagreed: "Not for you, Your Highness, but for me." It was done accordingly and the pharaoh recovered.... From that time on, whenever the ruler of any country runs into problems, the Jews are given an enema....

Applause followed the anecdote and bitter smiles appeared on the faces of the audience. In truth, apparently no other nation has experienced as many upheavals as the Jews; they have encountered inquisition, pogroms, discrimination, and physical destruction. For instance, in 1940, 240,000 Jews were living in Lithuania, where they had established themselves more than 800 years previously; today, there remain only about 15,000. Some were destroyed by Hitlerism, some by Stalinism, others left in search of fortune elsewhere....

The Jews have survived, anyway. That is not a miracle. But how did they survive? The words of J. Josade, a writer, which participants at the meeting heard on tape, probably offer the best explanation: "Simply speaking, all nations have based the card of their destiny on a fist, but we, the Jews, were the only ones to base it upon spirit. We had then, as we continue to have now, our small, angular letters, from which flow wisdom, science, truth, and justice, as if from a hundred suns. These small letters teach us and bear witness before the world that the spirit is stronger than the fist and, indeed, is stronger and more honorable than the most modern rockets and tanks."

I listened to these meaningful words through my earphones, since they were spoken in Yiddish, which I do not understand. I noticed, however, that I, the Lithuanian, was not alone in using them. More than one Jew was also using them to understand his own language. Because of this, many speakers preferred to use Russian or Lithuanian, so that the majority of those assembled in the Trade Union House of Culture would understand.

A meeting for Jews—but not in the Jewish language! I felt an added twinge of sorrow when G. Kanovicius, a writer, reminded us: "You ascended Tauras Mountain to this meeting on steps fashioned from tombstones of Jewish cemeteries. Let us be mindful of that." In all probability, this should be kept in mind not only by the Jews, but also by those who fashioned the steps. It was not without reason that the actor L. Noreika read a certain manifesto on behalf of Lithuanian Creative Associations that expressed grief over the years 1940-44, during which certain Lithuanians also raised their hand against the Jews. It stated: "Murderers may be cursed, but the feeling of guilt shall remain anyway, since the nation in a tragic hour did not come to render assistance to another nation." The truth was also spoken by others, by the Jews; they detailed how during the years of fascist occupation many decent Lithuanians, at a risk to their own lives, saved and hid the Jews and that now, in the Israeli capital of Tel Aviv, a tree-lined lane exists in honor of these our noble countrymen.

Only a hope remains that future relations between our nations will be marked by trees and other beautiful symbols only.

This was discussed also by V. Velikonis, Panevezys Rayon, Ramygala Kolkhoz [collective farm] chairman; V. Landsbergis, chairman of Sajudis Seimas; J. Paleckis, chief of the Ideology Section, Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; and C. Kudaba, chairman of the Lithuanian Culture Fund, who addressed the meeting with the words: "Dear Brothers...."

Members of the constituent meeting of the Lithuanian Jewish Cultural Association, guests from Israel, the US, Poland, and other Soviet Union cities entered using the steps, fashioned from the tombstones of their countrymen. They are determined to base their program on a foundation of those stones. Their program states, among other things, that ideas of restructuring and Lithuanian national rebirth are totally compatible with desires of the Jewish nation, and that Lithuanian Jews support the republic's sovereignty, citizenship, and the statute denoting Lithuanian language as the state language, as well as being participants in the democratization process of the entire country.

This program also states that the goal of the Lithuanian Jewish Cultural Association and its chairman, E. Zinger, is to revive Jewish cultural institutions that had previously existed in Lithuania, such as, the Jewish Museum, libraries, and reading rooms, and to establish a Jewish cultural center, revive the press and national education, and support Jewish social and religious organizations, sports clubs, and amateur artistic activity collectives. Establishment of a Jewish professional theater and revival of Vilnius University Semitology Department are also planned for the future.

Many activities are projected that are impossible to list in this report. One thing is certain, however. The Jews residing in our republic will not be able to accomplish all this on their own. Obviously, state assistance and our volunteer efforts will be needed. It would be very desirable to have future history eradicate from memory the sad anecdote described at the beginning of this article, making it no longer necessary to blame one another and apologize, and enabling us to look one another in the eye—as one human being to another.

Publication Views Lithuanian Language Obstacles

LD0604125589 Vilnius KOMJAUNIMO TIESA in Lithuanian 22 Feb 89 p 2

[Article by Algis Paulauskas, entitled "GIMTASIS ZODIS (Native Word) Speaks Out," under the rubric "News Teletype."]

[Excerpts] The first issue of the newspaper GIMTASIS ZODIS has already been sold out at the newstands. It is difficult to say what the readers hope to find there, however, one may reasonably predict what is to be found there.

A misunderstanding, or perhaps unwillingness to comprehend the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet Decree on "Lithuanian SSR State Language Use," gave impetus to a real campaign among those who speak other languages. In this, proofs and arguments abound to demonstrate two times two equals four. How did it come to pass that the Lithuanian language has been a mere stepdaughter, and why is it asserted that two times two equals five is explained by Jonas Klimavicius in an article entitled "Life Is Reflected in Language." I do not think the author's assertion that language "was not for the people, but against them," will appear categorical. In a society dominated by violence and lies, conversational language has been relegated to the role of beggar-in-the-churchyard. Were it not for the juridical guarantee that we enjoy today, perhaps we would continue to stand for another 100 years or so, (naturally, the language would die sooner) with a beggar's cap at our feet collecting coins. I think this article (as well as others) would make worthwhile reading also for those people of other nationalities who speak Lithuanian. Perhaps, arguments would then take a different turn.

Aleksandras Vanagas' reflections, "Lithuanian language should be taught thoroughly and purposefully during the entire course of studies until learned by all republic citizens," should not give cause for fear.

There, readers will encounter for the first time statutes of the Lithuanian Language Association. There, they will also find an announcement by Valius Ardziunas, entitled "Language Association and What It Is About." The title itself gives a preview of its contents. [passage omitted]

It is obvious the second issue of GIMTASIS ZODIS is dedicated to life and language problems not simply by chance. It is time to get to work. [passage omitted]

Estonian Communist Party Plenum Set for 4 May

LD1904112589 Tallinn Domestic Service in Estonian 1700 GMT 17 Apr 89

[From the "Echo of the Day" program]

[Excerpts] Following today's meeting of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Vaino Valjas, first secretary of the Central Committee, spoke to both radio and television correspondents. At today's Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau session, matters associated with the upcoming Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum were discussed. [passage omitted]

[Begin Valjas recording] [passage omitted] We found out that any day now a CPSU Central Committee Plenum will take place; republican representatives will be invited, too. In this connection, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau decided to hold our plenum on 4 May. [passage omitted] A session of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet will be held on the 18th [no month provided]. [end recording]

Recent people's deputies elections demonstrated that the republican top leadership have the support of the voters. But how is one to assess the present state within the Estonian party organization? Do different opinions not encourage the emergence of a rift?

[Begin Valjas recording] It would be incorrect if I said that those internal tensions do not exist. And the causes for their emergence are also clear. At the 12th plenum, we pointed out what kind of baggage we had to begin with. Not everything that has accumulated can be swiftly and unequivocally resolved. Not all understandings of perestroyka are unambiguously acceptable. Not everybody understands in the same way the course which was adopted by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. And in this connection, naturally, conflicting opinions do exist, but even that is natural, because perestroyka is indeed such a revolutionary process, which very profoundly changes our society's viewpoints and understandings of this kind and also our everyday work. Yet I would not, by far, overdramatize these things. Instead I would like to say that we will overcome these issues with a constructive and a very party-principled approach, without relinquishing—as I already said before—any of our stances in principle. This is because the overwhelming majority of the party organization fully share our positions. [end recording]

Academic on Estonian Independence Proposals

PM1804143589 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 14 Apr 89 p 10

[Report on interview with Prof Trivimi Velliste, Estonian Cultural Heritage Preservation Society chairman, by Bjarne Nitovuori: "Estonian People's Front Man: 'The Baltic States Could Become a New Northern Ireland'"; date not given]

[Text] "The independence of the Baltic states should be restored in such a way that agreement is reached with the Kremlin guaranteeing the Soviet Union's strategic interests and ensuring that Russia will still be able to buy the goods it has hitherto received from the Baltic states."

So said Prof Trivimi Velliste, chairman of the Estonian Cultural Heritage Preservation Society [Eesti Muinsuskaitse Selts], during a visit to Helsinki.

An independent Estonia could even join the Warsaw Pact and allow Soviet bases on its territory.

"An independent Estonia (and Latvia and Lithuania) is really also the best alternative from the Kremlin's viewpoint," Velliste said. In his view, if the Soviet Union does not agree to this, this could easily lead to a situation like that in Northern Ireland, beginning in Catholic Lithuania.

"It could also be difficult for the leaders in Moscow to resort to strong-arm tactics against the Baltic states if they want the loans from the West which they now badly need. The Baltic independence struggles are also enjoying increasingly strong sympathy among young Russians," Velliste claimed.

The primary goal is that Estonia should achieve a position like that of Hungary. It is unrealistic as yet to envisage being able to achieve a position like that of Finland.

The point of departure for Velliste's argument is that the independent Republic of Estonia still exists and that the 1938 Constitution is still in force.

"Estonia was occupied illegally by Soviet troops in 1940. Nowadays this is a fact that is publicly and officially recognized in Estonia," he said.

What needs to be done now is to reestablish a legal government. According to Velliste, the government and parliament of the current Soviet republic are not legal.

Together with the Independence Party and the Christian Alliance [Kristliga Foerbundet] the Cultural Heritage Preservation Society approved a resolution 24 February this year (the Estonian republic's Independence Day) calling for measures to reestablish a legal government.

According to the plans, each parish will form local committees which appoint representatives for committees at the provincial level. The provincial committees will in turn select delegates for a national meeting, an Estonia congress, which will represent the citizens of the country.

This process has already started, for in certain parts of the country local committees have already been formed.

According to Velliste, the nationwide congress should take place before 23 August this year, when exactly 50 years will have passed since the so-called Molotov-Ribbentrop pact between Stalin's Soviet Union and Hitler's Germany.

It was on the basis of this pact that the Baltic states were incorporated into the Soviet Union.

It is hoped that the Soviet leadership will then declare the pact invalid, and this would cause a "judicial vacuum" in the Baltic states. In that situation there ought to be a body which could reestablish a legal government in Estonia.

The authority of the Estonia congress depends on how many people take part in the process. Velliste believes that tens of thousands of Estonians will take part.

All those who on the basis of the old Constitution are to be considered Estonian citizens have the right to take part—that is, all those who were Estonian citizens 17 June 1940 and their children and grandchildren.

The Russians who have immigrated since are therefore excluded. In 1940 Russians made up 8 percent of the population; now they number around 40 percent.

As well as the three organizations which adopted the resolution 24 February, the Greens and some of the People's Front's regional organizations have supported the scenario in the resolution.

According to Velliste, the People's Front's leadership has reached a decision to follow the same line, if the plan for Estonia's economic independence, IME [Self-Managing Estonia], fails—something which Velliste fears will happen.

Estonian Students Society, Nationalism Viewed

PM1904140789 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Mar 89 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences I. Rozenfeld: "National Idea and 'New Vapsid?'"]

[Text] The issue of the newspaper TRU (TARTU STATE UNIVERSITY) for 10 February this year has already figured repeatedly at various mass events among Russian-speaking audiences in Tartu and Tallinn. Reading quotations from it in translation, the speakers invariably aroused an eruption of emotions among those present. Why has this issue—a special publication of the Estonian Students Society—become the talk of the town?

The issue was entirely prepared by the students themselves on the basis of the materials of speeches delivered at the reopening of the Estonian Students Society, ESO (EUS) [Estonian acronym for ESO], which was closed in the forties, and they prepared it without censorship or "control from their seniors." The product of the free expression of the thoughts of young radicals appeared to readers in all its primordial nature.

In his introductory speech at the reopening of the society, writer and historian Ya. Kross expressed the hope that the reopened ESO (EUS) will include "the best of Estonia's nationally minded young people. The most gifted, the most purposeful, the most able-bodied, and the most ethical (eetilisemad)."

"Every young member of society," the writer continued, "must set himself the task of joining at least the Estonian elite in his field. And also—why not—yes, tell me why the hell not—the world elite too?" (TRU No 5, 1989, p 1).

The authors of the subsequent speeches (and the articles which correspond to them in the special issue of the TGU newspaper) offered their understanding of ways of moving in the direction indicated by Ya. Kross.

They all expressed themselves in "a vigorous national style" which among a section of the public today has become the symbol of revolutionariness and radicalism. An observer might call this style a "tricolor" style. But I think the matter is more complex. The tricolor flag was not only a national flag but also the flag of the bourgeois democracy—that is, a flag of political pluralism, albeit only bourgeois pluralism—with the corresponding relative tolerance toward other viewpoints. The style expressed in the 10 February special issue of TRU should be called not tricolor (that would compromise the national colors) but **two-colored.** After all, in the early thirties the Estonian right-wingers—the "white" heroes of a liberation war who dreamed of a right-wing ("black") dictatorship, marched under a two-colored black and white flag.

Actually, the Vapsid [League of Veterans of the Estonian War of Independence] in Estonia differed in no way from other right-wing national socialists—the Italian, Polish, German, or, earlier, the Russian (the "League of the Archangel Michael" and its successors).

Historians (for instance, Kh. Gustavson's article in the newspaper NOORTE HAAL, 23 February 1989) tell us that the Vapsid in Estonia, enjoying the support of the right-wingers in Finland (the "Laplanders"), wanted to carry out a coup d'etat in 1934 and replace Pats' rule with the two-colored black and white regime of an extreme right-wing and extreme national dictatorship.

I think the form of expression of the "national idea" which the young champions of the restored Estonian student society demonstrated also goes beyond the usual framework for expressing a national idea—and goes beyond it in a "Vapsid" direction. Specific intolerance with regard to other nations and an exceptional (even for the present day, which is accustomed to everything) lack of control in their expressions show that the authors of the articles are the continuers not of the "tricolor" national idea" but of the "two-colored" idea—the idea of the "new Vapsid."

What unites the young champions of the national spirit with the "two-colored" nationalist spirit of the Vapsid? Above all, an extremely straightforward understanding of the national idea, an interpretation of the liberation war as a war between the "Estonians" and the "Bolsheviks" or "non-Estonians," with an attempt to remove all "Reds" from the Estonians as an ethnic group, and thus the identification of the Estonian idea with the "white," or to be even more precise, the black and white idea.

Indeed, an historical understanding of the events of the liberation war is extremely complex. On the one hand this has created conditions for Estonian national statehood, on the other it placed this statehood on a purely bourgeois foundation. The crisis of the Stalinist administrative system now of course logically leads some strata to idealize bourgeois pluralism. But as a rule national radicals fail to understand that it is not bourgeois pluralism, but rather socialist pluralism, for which the poeticization of the liberation war in the spirit of the "new Vapsid" is scarcely acceptable, which is a positive alternative to Stalinism.

But let's turn to the university newspaper for 10 February. T. Kyummel speaks of the Estonian national spirit and seeks to prove, inter alia, the acute hostility of this spirit to all other nations. The path of the Estonian national idea, Kyummel believes, made the ESO representatives "enemies both of the Germans and of the Russians" (p 2). Let us note, incidentally, that, Kyummel notwithstanding, the Vapsid found themselves allies perfectly well—among the Russian white guards, for instance. The term "Estonia's occupation by the Bolsheviks" is used categorically with regard to the events of the forties.

The next author, K. Takand, touches on the problem of education. He believes that everyone knows of "the Soviet system's hostility toward education and culture." He sees the aim of the Soviet system "in eliminating regional culture," for which it is "only new tactics" which are now being selected (p 2).

Then there is Yu. Luyk's article, "If the Barricades Go Up." If the barricades go up, Yu. Luyk writes, without a trace of humor, "we will never be on the other side, but we will die on this side under the iron boot of the Russian soldier" (pp 2,3).

What is interesting here is the very principle of demarcation on the barricades (which, let us hope, will be created by Yu. Luyk and his fellow thinkers in the imagination only): "us" on one side, and on the other the Bolsheviks, the Reds, the soldiers, and all other "non-Estonians."

It would seem that the preaching of intolerance does not arouse the enthusiasm of all authors in the issue. I. Kannik tells us that "one important principle of modern society is tolerance toward minorities (from those who refuse to carry weapons, to homosexuals)" (p 3).

Tolerance is a good thing. But, alas, tolerance is all very well and homosexuals are all very well, but we have before us the issue's "piece de resistance"—Indrek Tarand's article. "I stand firm on this and I cannot do otherwise." (Incidentally, just feel the similarity of their positions: "I cannot waive my principles!"—Nina Andreyeva). In the article I. Tarand again touches on the key theme of the national idea and the national character. Among the features of the national character he includes "hatred for the conquerors" (by whom he seems to mean all present representatives of other nationalities in Estonia). But I. Tarand believes the national spirit is alive. "Today this national spirit," he writes, "can be defined more powerfully by using the words of C. Milosz (a well known Polish emigre in the United States—I.R.): 'The majority of Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, and Romanians would at any convenient opportunity cut the throat of any Russian who came their way, were they not fettered by fear'" (p 3).

That is a verbatim quote from the writing of I. Tarand, based in turn on a quotation from an essay by C. Milosz written in 1951 and published in the anthology "Selection III" (Valik III) from the " 'Looming' Library" series 51/52, 1988, p 108.

Of course, Milosz' words are on Milosz' conscience, but associating himself to this idea and ascribing bloodthirstiness to his own people are on I. Tarand's conscience.

In some phrases in I. Tarand's article the spirit of "the new Vapsid" has reached an absolute purity of expression entirely worthy of the "Pamyat" thugs who cite Black Hundreder authors directly on the pages of publications in this country. Incidentally, "Pamyat" calls on Black Hundreders from other regions to be its allies. We recall how the "respectable" national-Stalinist V. Bondarenko appealed through MOLODEZH ESTONII (issue for 11 June 1988) to T. Kallas, claiming that they were both nationals, that is, champions of the national idea, and consequently two of a kind....

But Bondarenko was wrong: He should not turn with his "ideas" to T. Kallas and the People's Front, but to I. Tarand and his crew. Because in terms of the standard and methods of his arguments the "new Vaps" Tarand is in no way inferior to the Black Hundreder Bondarenko. "Pamyat" and "the new Vapsid"—it is they who are two of a kind.

And so the voice of I. Tarand's crew is also the voice of ESO? The voice, in Ya. Kross' words, of the candidate members of Estonia's cultural elite or even—just you see—the world's elite?!

We shall hope not. It is the voice of people who have very little understanding of politics, who compromise the national idea and restructuring in Estonia, and put wonderful trump cards into the hands of antirestructuring propaganda.

Let us note, incidentally, that the "national spirit" of the special issue of ESO did not remain without an answer at the university and on the pages of that newspaper itself. The writings of the issue's compilers were denounced by the university party committee and figures of the People's Front of different orientations.

On 15 February this year, the university party aktiv, having discussed the items in the special issue, decided **"to support the idea of the pluralism of opinions but to denounce the violations of general human principles and the insults to other social groups and nations which appeared in some writings"** (TGU newspaper No 5, 17 February 1989, p 1).

The same issue (p 3) published articles by two People's Front members—M. Lauristin and Yu. Tammaru. In M. Lauristin's opinion, which should dwell in particular on Tarand's article.

In her article "On the National Spirit and Relapses of Stalinism," sharply criticizing Tarand, M. Lauristin sees in his writing a relapse into Stalinism, "Stalinism back to front." "I do not agree with I. Tarand's opinion that the Estonian national spirit is now characterized by such distrust and blind anger against the Russians. Sociological studies show that the majority of Estonians support the peaceful solution of national tensions and know how to distinguish between cause and effect, between the system and the victims of the system, in whatever nation they may be."

M. Lauristin notes, not without grounds, that I. Tarand's article plays into the hands of the opponents of restructuring, that it will be cited by those defenders of the system who want to present the situation in the Baltic republics as "a new Sumgait" in order to cut short restructuring processes.

...And so the situation of the issues of the newspaper TRU is more or less clear. But, alas, the idea and spirit of the "new Vapsid" are not restricted to this issue. This spirit is also expressed in a number of other writings and speeches, often by people more moderate than I. Tarand.

I think that individual touches in T. Velliste's speech in the summer of 1988 on the Song Festival Field, for instance, were taken from this style of the "new Vapsid."

And here, for instance, is an article by the young historian Kh. Valter about the "renowned" Yu. Kuperyanov—a hero of the liberation war—in the newspaper EDASI for 2 February 1989.

Summing up, let us note that it is obvious to the reader of today's Estonian press that a vigorous struggle for the national idea is under way in this press. A very, very great deal in the destiny of Estonian restructuring may depend on the direction this idea takes—toward a new socialist pluralism or toward the two-colored spirit of the "new Vapsid."

Baltic Experts Debate Economic Independence

LD1404081389 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS—An Estonian academician has called for economic sovereignty for all Soviet constituent republics, saying that "equal opportunities should be created for all."

Mikhail Bronshtein also stressed that republican cost accounting means "regulating the market and restricting any attempts to monopolise it by a sector—state, cooperative or private."

He was speaking in round-table debate on a wide range of interethnic issues, which involved scientists, party functionaries, public figures and economic executives from Soviet Baltic republics.

Sponsored by the Soviet Communist Party journal KOMMUNIST, a report on the debate was published in its latest issue along with the editors' commentary.

According to the report, Juris Bojars, an assistant professor from Latvia University, stressed the exceptional importance of economic sovereignty for his republic.

He asserted, for instance, that "Latvia manages just 5.5 percent of industrial assets" in its territory. The KOMMUNIST editors, however, took issue with his claim, remarking that merely 4.5 percent of non-production basic assets in Latvia were subordinate to central agencies as of January 1, 1988.

Vladislovas Jankauskas, head of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee's Socio-Economic Department, warned that nothing will actually change if factories now subordinate to central authorities are just made accountable instead to republican agencies.

He explained that factories should be made independent of any agency and base their operations on profit and loss accounting and on contracts with their customers.

As the debate turned to social matters, in particular to the issue of state languages, Vladimir Yarovoi, director-general of the Dvigatel (Engine) Amalgamation who chairs the Estonian United Council of Worker Collectives, noted that Estonians accounted for just 3.5 percent of the Dvigatel workforce, while the other 96.5 percent were Russian speakers.

This, he argued, made it extremely difficult for the Amalgamation to translate all paperwork into Estonian, as demanded by the Estonian law on the state language.

The debate also covered the development of national cultures and the role of social organisations in perestroyka.

Kazakhstan Rural Development Given Priority

PM1204102189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 89 Moscow Evening Edition p 2

[Report by own correspondent V. Ardayev under the rubric "In Republican Governments": "Millions for Remote Rural Areas"]

[Text] Alma-Ata—The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Council of Ministers Presidium has discussed ways of accelerating the social development of remote areas of the republic.

Some very alarming figures were announced at the session. Some 71 out of 205 rural rayons in Kazakhstan are at an intolerably low level of social development and 30 rayons, where around 1 million people live, have been reduced to a state of extreme neglect. Fewer than half of the children in rural areas are able to attend preschool institutions. Two-thirds of all hospital beds are situated in so-called "converted premises," and there are no general hospitals or health centers in 29 rayon centers. Infant mortality in a number of rayons is 2-3 times higher than the average for Kazakhstan.

During those years when the former leaders of the republic, headed by D. Kunayev, were tirelessly extolling unprecedented successes in Kazakhstan's development, the gap between false appearance and reality was steadily widening. In the republic's capital and in oblast and rayon centers a series of graphic confirmations of "concern for human beings" appeared—zoos, sumptuous palaces of culture, and marble administrative buildings; in the countryside, however, hospitals, schools, and kindergartens were being destroyed or becoming dilapidated. These are the roots of the present situation.

But it is impossible to rectify the situation and eliminate the gulf between city and countryside immediately, at a stroke—it is too great. To achieve this, it was stressed at the Council of Ministers Presidium, it is necessary to change the entire socioeconomic policy in the republic. Conditions must be created for the priority development of kolkhoz [collective farm] and sovkhoz [state farm] village settlements. Around R200 million will have to be spent in 1990 to implement the priority measures alone, and in the 13th 5-year plan R274 million will have to be assimilated annually—nearly twice as much as in the current 5-year plan.

The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on oblast soviet executive committees, ministries, and departments in the republic to ensure the construction of cultural, consumer, muncipal services, trade, and public health facilities, children's institutions, and housing in the countryside next year and in the next 5-year plan. Provision is also made for gas supplies in remote areas, construction of highways, development of power supply networks, construction of automatic telephone exchanges and television broadcasting facilities, and provision of a radio network. The planned range of measures will help to gradually reduce to a minimum the imbalance that has occurred in Kazakhstan over recent decades between the "centers" and the "sticks."

Kirghiz Presidium Issues New Appointments Decree

LD1204132389 Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 1 Apr 89 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Decree of the Presidium of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The presidium of the Kirghiz SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet has decreed the following appointments:

Comrade Ubishev Dzhumakadir as chairman of the Kirghiz SSR State Committee for Motor Transport and Highways;

T. Akmatov, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet;

A. Mirzaliyeva, secretary of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

[Dated] City of Frunze, 31 March 1989.

Tajik Language Draft Law Up for Public Debate

LD1404131689 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Text] Dushanbe April 14 TASS—A draft-law on the Tajik language was submitted for public discussion in Soviet Tajikistan on Friday following public demands to make it the republic's official tongue.

The Tajiks became independent only after the October 1917 Revolution. Since their language could not keep pace with rapid developments in industry, technology, science, etc., Russian became increasingly widespread.

The draft-law proposes the use of the Tajik language in local government bodies, economical, cultural and scientific spheres. It will take several years for the language to get the status it deserves, observers believe.

The law also stipulates the right of every nationality to use and develop native tongues and culture.

Business and other contacts with the Soviet republics will be conducted in Russian.

The commission that prepared the draft-law considered the experience of other multinational states.

Uzbek Ministry Officials Censured by Party Bureau

PM1204103189 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Mar 89 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Text] At a session 22 March, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the question of the work of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] in selecting, placing, and instructing cadres in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was noted that the Uzbek SSR MVD, its collegium, and political directorate are manifesting sluggishness in their work to fulfill the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress on the radical restructuring of work with cadres and have not ensured a resolute improvement in political educational work among internal affairs organs personnel. The steps they have taken are still having little effect on improving the activity of organs under their jurisdiction and are not having the requisite effect on strengthening discipline and legality among staffers.

The collegium, the minister—Comrade U. Rakhimov—personally, the cadre apparatus (Comrade A.P. Teplov), the political administration (Comrade V.R. Atadzhanov), and the ministry's party committee (Comrade V.D. Pilipyuk) have permitted serious shortcomings in the implementation of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Uzbek SSR MVD Collegium in Selecting, Placing, and Instructing Cadres, and Stepping Up the Fight Against Crime." The tasks arising from this resolution have not been discussed at the collegium, ministry subdivisions, the party committee, or party organizations, notably, the cadre administration. Internal Affairs organs are continuing to accept people with poor professional, personal, and political qualities and have allowed serious shortcomings to occur in work with the cadre reserve and in recommending staffers. Many of them have an unscrupulous attitude to the performance of their official duties and commit flagrant breaches of discipline in the atmosphere of unprincipledness, liberalism, and poor control over the work of the apparatus on the part of the ministry's party committee.

All this has had an adverse impact on the standard of activity of internal affairs organs to strengthen legality and law and order within the republic. The militia's preventive and operational work has a low success rate, the crime clear-up rate is becoming worse, and the activity of criminal investigation, investigation, and the Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation service has slackened off.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau drew the attention of the ministry's collegium—Comrades U. Rakhimov and A.P. Teplov personally—the political directorate (Comrade V.R. Atadzhanov), and the party committee (Comrade V.D. Pilipyuk) to the serious shortcomings in their work to fulfill the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress on improving work with cadres and demanded that they take urgent measures to eliminate these shortcomings. It indicated the unhealthy moral and psychological atmosphere within the ministerial apparatus, the lack of coordination of action, and the inadequate principledness and exactingness toward Communists and all workers for the results of their activity.

Oblast party committees [obkoms] were tasked with analyzing the state of work with cadres in internal affairs organs, investigating the reasons for the low standard of their activity, offering the requisite aid in creating proper working and living conditions, and implementing measures to boost the role and militancy of party organizations and the political workers of these organs in fulfilling party resolutions on strengthening legality and law and order and improving the operational and service activity of militia organs.

The republic prosecutor's office (Comrade D.A. Usatov) has been instructed to increase the effectiveness of its supervision of observance of legality in the activity of internal affairs organs and to react in a timely and keen fashion to instances of red tape and violations on the part of its workers.

The bureau session also examined certain other question on which corresponding resolutions were adopted.

Uzbek Party Commission Discusses Language Issues

PM1404155989 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Apr 89 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Ideological Commission"]

[Text] A regular session of the Ideological Commission which was chaired by R.N. Nishanov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, discussed prospects of the development of the Uzbek language, the national Russian language, and other forms of bilingualism.

During the debate it was noted that work is under way in the republic to resolve language problems and achieve practical equality between all nations and ethnic groups in catering for their needs in the use of their mother tongue. At the same time, a number of problems have built up in past years in the republic in the language sphere which are causing concern among the public. Working people are expressing alarm in their letters in connection with certain negative tendencies in the development of the Uzbek language, the diminishing sphere of its application, and restriction of its social functions.

The view was expressed at the commission session that in order to ensure the further development of the Uzbek language and expand the sphere of its application, it would be expedient to give it the status of republic state language. At the same time, commission members stressed in particular in their speeches that this must not, in legal terms, raise any obstacles in the labor sphere, education, and the life and work of representatives of other nations and ethnic groups, or curtail their opportunities to use their mother tongue, or disrupt the normal rhythm of socioeconomic contacts both within Uzbekistan itself and in relations with other republics. It was noted that giving the language a qualitatively new status will demand thoughtful consideration and the phased implementation of a number of specific practical measures.

The ideological commission examined and on the whole approved proposals for initial measures to further enhance the role of the Uzbek language in the life of the republic.

At the same time it was noted that the tasks of ensuring normal life and work in the multinational republic, and the integration processes which are constantly intensifying in our federal state of which Uzbekistan is an integral part, make it necessary to take care to ensure the free use of the Russian language in the republic as the language that has been voluntarily accepted by peoples as a means for interethnic communication.

It was deemed expedient to formulate measures to improve opportunities for learning Russian by representatives of the indigenous population and to create conditions for the study of Uzbek and the languages of the other peoples living in the republic by people who do not know these languages, and to meet more fully the requirements of all the republic's peoples in using their mother tongue. In this context prospects for the elaboration of a comprehensive "Languages" program and the establishment of a scientific coordination council for problems of bilingualism and multilingualism were discussed.

In light of the opinions expressed in the course of the debate a decision was adopted to submit this matter for discussion by the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Supreme Soviet Presidium with a goal to prepare a corresponding draft law and submitting it for nationwide discussion.

Taking part in the discussion of this issue were M.Kh. Khalmukhamedov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Yu.M. Sazhnev, second secretary of Bukhara Oblast party committee; Sh.S. Ziyamov, chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Ideological Department; E. Yusupov, vice president of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Academy of Sciences; Sh. Niyazov, editor of the newspaper KHANIKATI UZBEKISTON; N.Ya. Gaibov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and USSR People's Artist Z. Mukhamedzhanov, actor at the Uzbek Academy Drama Theater named for Khamza.

'Torrential Rains' Flood Uzbek Homes, Crops

PM2004094789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Flooding in Uzbekistan"]

[Text] Andizhan, 18 Apr—The inhabitants of Andizhan Oblast's Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon have spent a sleepless night. Torrential rain hit the rayon's territory with unprecedented force.

Toward the evening of 17 April the Maylisay, Tentaksay, and Chirtaksay Rivers, which rise in the mountains of Kirghizia's Osh Oblast, which adjoins Uzbekistan, overflowed and began flooding villagers' homes, fields sown with cotton and other crops, orchards, and vineyards.

The operational staff set up by the rayon party committee and the rayon soviet to combat the natural disaster directed all resources toward rescuing the people in trouble. Many houses were under water. More than 2,000 residents were urgently evacuated to safe places.

Public and private livestock was led to the hills and foothills.

Thanks to prompt work, there were no human casualties. The scale of the damage done by the elements became known this morning. There will have to be a repeat sowing of cotton and other agricultural crops over thousands of hectares on almost all the rayon's farms. More than 300 dwellings of villagers have been destroyed, and an equal number flooded. The water level in the rivers is not falling and is many times higher than normal. The rayon's inhabitants are continuing to erect dikes in the path of streams and are eliminating the aftermath of the flood. The elements also caused considerable damage in neighboring rayons of the oblast.

Armenian Economy, Development Plans Reviewed

1988 Goals Not Met

NC1804124689 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 0700 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Unattributed commentary: "Armenia in 1988"]

[Text] Dear compatriots, 1988 was a year of massive upheaval, national renaissance and solidarity, and consolidation of democracy and restructuring in our republic. It was also a year of terrible natural disaster. The powerful 7 December earthquake destroyed over a third of the republic's populated area, damaging 21 cities and towns and 342 villages; 58 of these villages were then razed. More than 25,000 persons died, and 19,000 sustained various injuries. The losses are incalculable and irretrievable; the sorrow of families cannot be relieved. The damage wreaked on Armenia is enormous and incalculable. Scientists have already estimated that the damage to the republic's cities and villages totals over R10 billion. But how can one calculate the human loss and the value of [word indistinct]? Alas! Sorrow and suffering are not quantifiable. Almost 112,000 homes and 130 production enterprises, which produced R2 billion worth of output per year and provided employment for 150,000 people were destroyed. Hundreds of schools, cultural centers, health and trade institutions, 1,200 farmsteads, rural collectives, and state farms have been completely or partially destroyed.

The cities and villages of the entire Soviet Union and over 100 countries of the world extended their friendly hands to help the Armenian people in order to eliminate the consequences of this massive disaster and to reconstruct the destroyed cities and villages.

In the latest official press release from the Armenian State Committee for Statistics, it is clearly stated that in 1988 Armenia failed to fulfill the yearly plan goals for economic and social development. For example, last year Armenia achieved a 1 percent increase in national income compared to a 4.5 percent increase for the entire Soviet Union. The increase in the manufacturing industry is extremely insignificant. The strikes during the Karabakh movement months gravely damaged the republic's socio-economic development. There was a decrease of R250 million in the production of consumer goods. There was also a vital production deficiency in the republic's machine building industry. The most important types of machines and equipment outlined in the state orders have not been fulfilled. The economy has not been given the necessary amount of electrical motors using alternating current, power [word indistinct], large electrical machines, precise and semi-precise automated lathes, and other machine building equipment.

This press release of the Armenian State Committee for Statistics usually publishes figures on the most important types of manufacturing and agro-industrial output and the overall increases as compared to the previous year. As usual, electrical power production is indicated at the beginning of the statistical list. We can state with satisfaction that for the first time in Armenia's history, power production surpassed 15 billion kilowatt hours per year. This limit will probably remain unsurpassable for a few years because the Armenian nuclear power plant has already been shut down. This most vital and important turning point for the future of Soviet Armenia, that is, the desire and expectations of our people that Armenia's nuclear power plant be closed, has become a reality. As compatriots know, in line with a government decision, a few thermal power units for natural gas will be installed in the nuclear power plant building. In the meantime, four new power units will be commissioned in the Razdan State Regional Thermal Power Station. Each will have 300 microwatt [as heard] capacity, which will raise the overall capacity of the Razdan thermal station to 2.2 million kilowatts. After this major project is completed, annual power production will surpass 20 billion kilowatt hours which will fully satisfy the growing power demand in our republic. As for today, the power decrease which resulted from the closure of the nuclear power station must be compensated for by strictly saving energy and by supplementary power from neighboring Georgia and northern Transcaucasia.

The state's orders for some manufactured items have been overfulfilled. For example, last year R229 million worth of computer equipment was produced which is 28 percent more than the 1987 output. The production plans for mobile power turbines, some types of power transformers, equipment for woodworking, lighting equipment, construction glass, and cement pipes were also overfulfilled. Production of textiles for clothing, socks, furniture, and some types of ready-made cloths have exceeded the state's orders. The provision of important kinds of foodstuffs to the population has substantially improved. Sales of animal lard, tea, nonalcoholic beverages, fruit, vegetables, and dairy products have increased. The press release also mentions that shortfalls in the production of foodstuffs and many other consumer goods have not really affected supplies to the public because the shortages have been basically covered by imports from the other republics.

With the implementation of the Law on State Enterprises and broadening of the new economic management methods, the average wage of the workers and employees has increased by R10 per month and has now reached R201. The average wage of collective farm workers, however, has fallen by R1.

The republic's population has received R1.618 billion from public consumption funds; this is R96 million more than the previous year. This includes the state expenses for all types of free schools, higher educational institutes, free medical care and assistance, cultural institutions, social security benefits, tuition, and other services covered by the state.

For each member of a working family the income was R111; whereas in the rural families it was R119.

As was already indicated, last year Armenia's economy suffered enormously. The republic's population must undertake major projects in order to eliminate the consequences of the devastating earthquake, to regulate industrial production, and to revive the normal living conditions for people in the earthquake-destroyed areas. The people must accomplish massive patriotic and nation-building work. Armenia, with the help of its friends, must heal the wounds inflicted by the devastating earthquake. We must build many houses, not only for those who were deprived of homes by the earthquake, but also for those who were forced to abandon their homes in the neighboring republic and who took refuge with the motherland's people in Armenia. They number above 100,000.

In eliminating the consequences of the devastating earthquake, the republic's workers also face this year's current problems which require intense work. In order to satisfy the population's needs and increase the national income, it is envisaged to produce R5.5 billion worth of consumer goods this year, to broaden consumer services, to increase the production of agricultural goods, and to build new warehouses to protect these goods. The creation of proper and regularly-functioning amenities for the workers from all over the Soviet republics who are working here, is particularly important. It is also planned to double the output of natural building materials because the construction of residential buildings, new schools, hospitals, and service industry centers will be doubled. All this requires dedicated work and strength.

We, the Armenians, are industrious people and therefore, together with our millions of friends, will rebuild our devastated homes from the ruins. We will revitalize the Armenian land, turning it into a more enticing place. In this noble work all the Soviet peoples, our Armenian sisters and brothers living on foreign shores, and the compassionate people of the entire world are our supporters and helpers. Let us rely on our noble friends and on our creative spirit. Let us get up unto our feet. We have the noble duty and mission to live, to contribute to world civilization, and to produce new values.

Council of Ministers on Rebuilding Plans

NC1904111889 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0200 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] The Armenian Council of Ministers, during its regular meeting, discussed the republic's economic development and a variety of socio-economic problems. It deliberated on and approved the development plans for the cities of Girovakan and Alaverdi and the town of Ani up to 1995, as well as the master plans for the new towns of Spitak, Stepanavan, Gukasi, Amasiya, and Gukasyan up to the year 2010. These cities and regional towns will be rebuilt by taking into account the local topographical features and by introducing engineering techniques to protect them from dangerous earth movements. Low-rise buildings, socio-cultural centers, agro-industrial combines, and reprocessing industrial [word indistinct] enterprises, as well as private homes with surrounding gardens, will be the predominant construction.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the issue of collecting and reprocessing metal scraps and remnants of non-ferrous metals, the problems related with the measures taken by the Armenian [word indistinct] department for the restoration of the buildings destroyed during the earthquake, the 1989-1990 plan concerning urgent measures to improve the trade services and enforce law and order in the trade sector, and the measures concerning the undelayable improvement of loading, unloading, and freight-handling work in the Yerevan Railways Branch.

The Armenian Council of Ministers also heard a report by a government commission on the causes of the train derailment on 8 February 1989 on the Khaltakhchi-Nulbant line. The report stated that the train, which can pull a weight of 1,925 tonnes, was moving at 48 km per hour. Thirty-one of the 33 railroad cars were derailed along a straight track, and, although there were no casualties, the damage amounted to almost R28,000. The accident could have been due to underground tremors that caused a dislocation along the track. The Council of Ministers endorsed the government commission's conclusions and noted that the Interior Affairs Department of the Ministry of Transportation is investigating the causes of the accident. The [word indistinct] of the Yerevan Railways Branch was advised to introduce strict supervision over the safe movement of trains, the prescribed norms and laws, and the technical performances of the locomotives and wagons, in particular in the earthquake zone. It was also proposed to raise the responsibility of the entire staff of the railroad as regards the transportation of (?prefabricated houses).

The Council of Ministers also decided on the amount of water that will be allowed to be taken from Lake Sevan for the irrigation of the fields under the Sevan-Razdan agricultural complex.

The Armenian Government allocated R10 million for the improvement of Yerevan and for the restoration of the historic Tsorakugh District. The main administration for the protection and utilization of historical and cultural monuments attached to the Armenian Council of Ministers was allowed to purchase R500,000 worth of equipment and transportation vehicles to use in restoring destroyed cultural monuments and creating a technical foundation for Leninakan's crafts and building materials combine.

The Yerevan, Leninakan, Korovakan, and Spitak executive committees of the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies were advised to cooperate with the Armenian Branch of the Civil Aviation Administration to increase the amount of Aeroflot tickets in April, with the aim of broadening the network of air-ticket sales. It was decided to allocate buildings and construct small offices for the Civil Aviation Administration. The republic's State Committee for Material Technical Supply and the Ministry of Communications were ordered to provide the necessary equipment and electrical power for the installation of telephones and teletype equipment in the Aeroflot ticket sale offices.

Party Meets on Economic Issues

NC2004080489 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0425 GMT 20 Apr 89

[From the review of KHORHRDAYN AYASTAN]

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau held its regular session in Yerevan, and, according to an extensive ARMENPRES report, the Bureau examined the efforts exerted by the republic's party, soviet, and economic organizations to implement the additional measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on 19 September 1987. These additional measures are aimed at developing the private supplementary economic activities of the citizens and the collective viticulture and vegetable growing.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee examined the restoration of Yerevan's Kond District and the urgent measures concerning the improvement of housing for its residents. The decision of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the Armenian Council of Ministers on this issue will be published in the press.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee also discussed ideological, organizational, and party work, as well as other problems related to Armenia's socioeconomic development.

Party Department on 1989 Plan for Armenia

NC1804132889 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0425 GMT 18 Apr 89

[From the review of KHORHURTAYIN AYASTAN]

[Text] The committee of the Organizational, Party, and Cadre Work Department of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee held a meeting. An ARMENPRESS report on the meeting says that the committee discussed the fundamental problems and goals of its activities and established a plan for activities in 1989. The committee also evaluated the account reports submitted at the republican party organization and the results of the elections. R.Y.Akopyan, head of the Organizational, Party, and Cadre Work Department, addressed the meeting. The session was chaired by Lobov, the president of the committee of the Organizational, Party, and Cadre Work Department and second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. He also addressed the meeting.

Armenian Government Amends Decision on Rest Day

NC2004075089 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0200 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] The Armenian Council of Ministers has amended the second clause of its 17 March 1989 decision. With this decision it shifts the rest day of 23 April, Sunday, to 24 April, Monday, of the current year. [The unamended 17 March decision shifted one of the non-working days from 22 April, Saturday, to 24 April, Monday]

Russian Patriotic Movement 'Otechestvo' Founded

18000809 Moscow TRUD in Russian 8 Apr 89 p 2

[Report by V. Nikolayev: "Greetings 'Otechestvo'!"]

[Text] Democratization of the society is impossible without cooperation of nations and nationalities with equal rights. Hence the attention that has been paid to the founding meeting of the Moscow Russian patriotic movement "Otechestvo."

"The goals and the directions and tasks of the movement are clearly and definitely shown by the draft of the 'Otechestvo' charter," the department chief of the Moscow soviet, Anatoliy Arkatov, told our correspondent. "The main one is comprehensive development of interethnic relations and contributing to strengthening the friendship of the peoples of the country, providing for international education of the workers, and increasing their political activity."

Yet, in my opinion, there is nothing surprising in the fact that the draft of the "Otechestvo" charter expressed a striving for fidelity to authentic historical memory—the restoration of the lost traditions of the Russian people, the development of their domestic, material, and spiritual life, and the preservation and restoration of the treasures that were created over the centuries in Moscow and Rus.

It is important to note that "Otechestvo" envisioned the arrangement of extensive ties with societies already existing in Moscow which represent the interests of various peoples of the USSR who live in the capital of our homeland.

In conclusion A. Arkatov noted that among the initiators of the movement were the editor in chief of the journal MOSKVA, Hero of Socialist Labor M. Alekseyev; editor in chief of the journal NASH SOVREMENNIK S. Vikulov; editor in chief of the journal MOLODAYA GVARDIYA, Hero of Socialist Labor A. Ivanov; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, scholarly secretary of the scientific council of the USSR Academy of Sciences for Problems of Russian Culture E. Volodin; and Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, associate of the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Sciences I. Gerasimov.

Preparations have been started for the city conference of participants in the movement....

Interethnic Relations Conference Held in Ternopol

LD1904133389 Kiev RADYANSKAYA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 7 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] "The Development of Interethnic Relations in the USSR: Theory and Practice" is the theme of the all-union regional scientific-practical conference which began in Ternopol on 6 April. It was convened by the CPSU Central Committee and the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. Attending are party workers, sociologists, and lecturers of the "Knowledge" society from Moscow, Leningrad, several oblasts of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and also of Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Moldavia.

The conference was opened with an introductory address by Yu. Yelchenko, Politburo member and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. He noted that this conference was being held in accordance with the general plan of preparing for the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which—as is known—will discuss the improvement of interethnic relations and adopt, in connection with this, important decisions.

Regarding itself as an integral part of the CPSU, the Ukrainian Communist Party has approached the nationality issue with close attention. This was dictated by the peculiarities of the historical development of Ukraine, by the interests of socialist construction in our country, and by the ability to understand the basic motivating forces of this construction. This was conditioned by the necessity to always be politically vigilant regarding nationalist and pro-nationalist forces and elements of a Ukrainian bourgeois hue which exist mainly abroad, but periodically surface in our internal environment as a result of historical preconditions of one sort or another.

The Ukrainian people, he went on, well know the real value of nationalism. They know it not from theory, but from brutal practice. Communists and all working people of the republic have always defended the ideas of internationalism; they fought for the further cohesion of our multi-national society, for strengthening the internationalist conscience of the masses, for the fraternity of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and for forming the lofty culture of interethnic relations.

The forming of such culture can only come from purposeful and diligent ideological-educational work. And taking into account the noticable growth of national conscience as a characteristic of restructuring—even more so in the conditions of compact and also dispersed residence in the republic of a number of ethnic groups—we see that this work should acquire higher urgency and be carried out in many forms. To achieve this, we are striving to harness the entire theoretic-ideological, political, social-moral, and atheistic potential of proletarian socialist internationalism and the experience of the CPSU nationality policy.

Active search for new forms and methods of ideological work, including the forming of lofty culture of interethnic relations, is needed today by all of us.

At plenary sessions and section lessons, the conference's participants will hear reports and information on topical issues of interethnic relations in the USSR; on the CPSU nationality policy in the conditions of restructuring; on some problems concerning the development of nations and ethnic groups of our country, their economies, languages, and cultures; will exchange experience on internationalist and patriotic upbringing of working people; and will meet with the work collectives of industrial enterprises, organizations, and educational establishments of Ternopol and of several rayons of the oblast.

V. Ostrozhinskiy, first secretary of the Ternopol Oblast party committee; A. Sazonov, deputy head of the subsection of the State Law Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and L. Kravchuk, head of the Ideology Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee are taking part in the conference.

The conference will last for 2 days.

Candidate Arbatov Under Fire in Election Battle

Academicians Defend Arbatov Record

PM1404142289 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 15, 9 Apr 89 p 10

["Letter to the Editor": "Democracy And Slander Are Incompatible"]

[Text] Dear Editors!

At the elections of the people's deputies from the Soviet Peace Committee and the USSR UN Association, the Law on Elections was crassly violated. Three of us were witnesses to this and the press also reported it. On the day of elections, a leaflet, signed by a group of persons unknown to us and called an "open letter", was handed out to voters on their way into the polls. This letter called Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of the USA and Canada, a hero of stagnation, whose recommendations were detrimental to the state's interests. Due to the election rules forbidding any campaigning on election day, Arbatov was unable to counter the slander. This letter obviously affected the voting: Arbatov got more than 50 percent of votes, but less than the other candidates and so was not elected.

Our message to MN [MOSCOW NEWS] concerns the fact that during the campaign proper, undemocratic methods were used, vilifying the honour and dignity of a man whom we have all known for many years. We deem it our duty to refute the lie and resurrect the truth.

Arbatov as a scholar, as well as the institute he set up, have contributed greatly to the development of Soviet political thought and to liberating it from the deadly clutches of dogmatism, thus promoting an atmosphere conducive to the new political thinking. This is why Arbatov has been attacked by both "our own" conservatives and by US cold war advocates.

For over the two decades, Arbatov has consistently fought with all possible means attempts to restore Stalinism in politics and ideology. This got him into trouble many times and made a target of fierce attacks. In November 1972, in answer to Arbatov's criticism of Stalin's concepts, the Chief Editing Commission (under A. Grechko) of The History of World War II gave Arbatov a "working over", featuring the classic methods of political tags and charges. General of the Army Shtemenko, known for his closeness to Beriya, and Pospelov, a longstanding servant of the cult of the personality and former secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were especially active. All this can be reconstructed from documents, and one of us witnessed this "working over".

During the bitter struggle in the early 70s - between the advocates of the economic reform and those of bureaucratic dictate - Arbatov always maintained a progressive line. He has always fought authoritarian policy in culture, the persecution of people in culture, which often brought him into conflict with the leaders. He managed to get out of prison and rehabilitate victims of bureaucratic outrages, including Professor V. Chebanenko, D. Sc. (engineering), and V. Belokon, collective farm chairman and war invalid. We know these people personally.

We deem it necessary to say all this so as to restore the truth, and especially since Georgiy Arbatov himself has never mentioned this aspect of his activities in the press or in his speeches.

[Signed] R. Sagdeyev, A. Rumyantsev, N. Fedorenko, Yu. Karyakin, S. Fedorov, Yu. Chernichenko, M. Ulyanov.

Arbatov Defends Himself

AU1904130989 Paris AFP in English 1153 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Anne Penketh report]

[Text] Moscow, April 19 (AFP)—Georgiy Arbatov, director of the prestigious U.S.A. and Canada Institute, was Wednesday forced to defend his role under discredited former president Leonid Brezhnev as he sought support from the Academy of Sciences for his candidacy to a revamped parliament.

Demonstrators parading with banners reading "No to Arbatov" outside Moscow university told an AFP reporter that he was held responsible for the deterioration of Soviet relations with the United States in the 1970s.

Mr. Arbatov is one of 24 candidates competing in the second round of the Academy's elections for 12 reserved seats which were not filled in the first elections on March 21. He was not designated a candidate in the first round, and also failed to be selected by the Soviet Peace Fund.

One candidate, Stanislav Shatalin, announced he was withdrawing Wednesday because of ill health.

Andrey Gonchar, the president of the Academy's electoral commission, told the assembled 1,000 delegates at a specially-convened electoral conference at the university that he had received an open letter from an "initiative group" opposed to the candidacy of the 65-year-old official.

The letter cited Mr. Arbatov's age and his work on U.S.-Soviet relations in the 1970s as reasons for rejecting him. Mr. Arbatov has been in charge of the institute for more than 20 years.

Mr. Arbatov told the delegates "there is not a word of truth in these letters." He dismissed the charges as a personal vendetta against him, saying the accusations, and Wednesday's demonstration, were prompted by three officials he had dismissed from the institute and by the extreme-right Russian nationalist organisation Pamyat.

He charged that one of the three, Nikolay Yakovlev, had himself called for the prosecution of dissidents in 1967.

Mr. Arbatov's supporters, who included nuclear scientist Yevgeniy Velikhov, then took to the platform to defend him. Mr. Arbatov offered to answer questions from the floor after outlining his election platform later.

Already last June, at the special Communist Party conference here, had been calls for Mr. Arbatov to resign, along with other prominent Soviet officials who served under Brezhnev.

Mr. Gonchar pointed out that prominent Academicians, including pro-reform space scientist Roald Sagdeyev, had defended Mr. Arbatov in a recent letter sent to the weekly MOSCOW NEWS. They notably said it was wrong to portray him as a protagonist of "stagnation" as the Brezhnev period is now known.

Mr. Gonchar so noted that he had received six letters criticising human rights campaigner Andrey Sakharov for alleging that Soviet helicopters in Afghanistan had fired on Soviet soldiers surrounded by rebels to prevent their capture.

Mr. Sakharov is a favourite in the current round, having been rejected as a candidate by the Academy's governing Presidium in a secret ballot on January 18.

His supporters launched a successful campaign for a repeat election after ensuring a vote boycott in the first ballot on March 21, which only produced eight deputies to the Academy's 20 reserved seats in the new Congress of People's Deputies.

Voting in the new round is to take place on Thursday.

The weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA meanwhile complained that the number of voting delegates had been reduced in the second round. The paper said that whereas a total 559 representatives of academic institutes had been invited to take part in the first round, in addition to the 900 full and corresponding Academy members, only one quarter of these were allowed to attend on Wednesday.

The paper said that the decision was taken by the Presidium against the wishes of the institute's and the scientists' opinion.

Moscow City Runoff Election Results Reported

PM1904140189 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 89 p 1

["Report of Okrug Electoral Commissions of Moscow City Territorial Electoral Okrugs for Elections of USSR People's Deputies (9 April 1989 Runoffs)"]

[Text] Babushkinskiy Okrug No 2

There were 259,867 people on the list of voters, of whom 180,581, or 69.49 percent of the okrug's total number of voters, took part in the voting.

115,157 voters, or 63.77 percent, voted for candidate deputy Andreyev, Yuriy Emmanuilovich. 63,719 voters, or 35.29 percent, voted against the candidate.

59,193 voters, or 32.78 percent, voted for candidate deputy Ryzhakov, Valeriy Nikolayevich. 119,683 voters, or 66.28 percent, voted against the candidate.

The number of ballot papers deemed invalid was 1,705.

On the basis of the results of the vote, Comrade Andreyev, Yuriy Nikolayevich, chief planning engineer at Moscow's "Mosgiprotrans" State Planning and Surveying Institute for Transport Construction, CPSU member, resident in Babushkinskiy Rayon, was elected USSR people's deputy, having received the majority of votes cast by the participating voters.

Voroshilovskiy Okrug No 6

There were 242,896 people on the list of voters, of whom 171,814, or 70.74 percent of the okrug's total number of voters, took part in the voting.

89,902 voters, or 52.33 percent, voted for candidate deputy Medvedev, Roy Aleksandrovich. 80,580 voters, or 46.90 percent, voted against the candidate.

74,290 voters, or 43.24 percent, voted for candidate deputy Razumova, Kseniya Aleksandrovna. 96,192 voters, or 55.99 percent, voted against the candidate.

The number of ballot papers deemed invalid was 1,332.

On the basis of the results of the vote, Comrade Medvedev, Roy Aleksandrovich, historian, nonparty person, resident in Leningradskiy Rayon, Moscow City, was elected USSR people's deputy, having received the majority of votes cast by the participating voters.

Gagarinskiy Okrug No 7

There were 309,517 people on the list of voters, of whom 218,427, or 70.57 percent of the okrug's total number of voters, took part in the voting.

62,966 voters, or 28.83 percent, voted for candidate deputy Ashin, Gennadiy Konstantinovich. 153,754 voters, or 70.39 percent, voted against the candidate.

147,942 voters, or 67.73 percent, voted for candidate deputy Chernichenko, Yuriy Dmitriyevich. 68,778 voters, or 31.49 percent, voted against the candidate.

The number of ballot papers deemed invalid was 1,707.

On the basis of the results of the vote, Comrade Chernichenko, Yuriy Dmitriyevich, Central Television commentator, CPSU member, resident in Oktyabrskiy Rayon, Moscow City, was elected USSR people's deputy, having received the majority of votes cast by the participating voters.

Krasnopresnenskiy Okrug No 11

There were 225,765 people on the list of voters, of whom 140,471, or 62.22 percent of the okrug's total number of voters, took part in the voting.

56,571 voters, or 40.27 percent, voted for candidate deputy Kanashchenkov, Anatoliy Ivanovich. 82,258 voters, or 58.56 percent, voted against the candidate.

71,940 voters, or 51.21 percent, voted for candidate deputy Yaroshenko, Viktor Nikolayevich. 66,889 voters, or 47.62 percent, voted against the candidate.

The number of ballot papers deemed invalid was 1,642.

On the basis of the results of the vote, Comrade Yaroshenko, Viktor Nikolayevich, deputy general director of the State Union Tractor Scientific Research Institute's Science and Production Association for Tractor Building, CPSU member, resident in Proletarskiy Rayon, Moscow City, was elected USSR people's deputy, having received the majority of votes cast by the participating voters.

Leningradskiy Okrug No 14

There were 361,852 people on the list of voters, of whom 248,237, or 68.60 percent of the okrug's total number of voters, took part in the voting.

62,263 voters, or 25.08 percent, voted for candidate deputy Veltishchev, Yuriy Yevgenyevich. 183,342 voters, or 73.86 percent, voted against the candidate.

175,274 voters, or 70.61 percent, voted for candidate deputy Ryzhov, Yuriy Alekseyevich. 70,331 voters, or 28.33 percent, voted against the candidate.

The number of ballot papers deemed invalid was 2,632.

On the basis of the results of the vote, Comrade Ryzhov, Yuriy Alekseyevich, rector of the Moscow Aviation Institute named for Sergo Ordzhonikidze, CPSU member, resident in Kievskiy Rayon, Moscow City, was elected USSR people's deputy, having received the majority of votes cast by the participating voters.

Perovskiy Okrug No 19

There were 219,299 people on the list of voters, of whom 155,291, or 70.81 percent of the okrug's total number of voters, took part in the voting.

62,174 voters, or 40.04 percent, voted for candidate deputy Popkov, Nelson Nikolayevich. 91,592 voters, or 58.98 percent, voted against the candidate.

87,354 voters, or 56.25 percent, voted for candidate deputy Sebentsov, Andrey Yevgenyevich. 66,412 voters, or 42.77 percent, voted against the candidate.

The number of ballot papers deemed invalid was 1,525.

On the basis of the results of the vote, Comrade Sebentsov, Andrey Yevgenyevich, department chief at Moscow's searchlight plant, CPSU member, resident in Perovskiy Rayon, Moscow City, was elected USSR people's deputy, having received the majority of votes cast by the participating voters.

Sverdlovskiy Okrug No 21

There were 194,235 people on the list of voters, of whom 100,217, or 51.60 percent of the okrug's total number of voters, took part in the voting.

61,237 voters, or 61.10 percent, voted for candidate deputy Skokov, Yuriy Vladimirovich. 36,949 voters, or 36.87 percent, voted against the candidate.

25,826 voters, or 25.77 percent, voted for candidate deputy Surov, Petr Sergeyevich. 72,360 voters, or 72.20 percent, voted against the candidate.

The number of ballot papers deemed invalid was 2,031.

On the basis of the results of the vote, Comrade Skokov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, chairman of the board of the "Kvant-EMP" Intersector association, general director of the "Kvant" Science and production Association, director of the All-Union Current Sources Scientific Research Institute, CPSU member, resident in Frunzenskiy Rayon, Moscow City, was elected USSR people's deputy, having received the majority of votes cast by the participating voters.

Cheremushkinskiy Okrug No 26

There were 363,468 people on the list of voters, of whom 245,951, or 67.67 percent of the okrug's total number of voters, took part in the voting.

100,110 voters, or 40.70 percent, voted for candidate deputy Lemeshev, Mikhail Yakovlevich. 144,359 voters, or 58.69 percent, voted against the candidate.

139,838 voters, or 56.86 percent, voted for candidate deputy Stankevich, Sergey Borisovich. 104,631 voters, or 42.54 percent, voted against the candidate.

The number of ballot papers deemed invalid was 1,482.

On the basis of the results of the vote, Comrade Stankevich, Sergey Borisovich, senior scientific associate of the USSR Academy of Sciences General History Institute, CPSU member, resident in Cheremushkinskiy Rayon, Moscow City, was elected USSR people's deputy, having received the majority of votes cast by the participating voters.

Academy of Sciences Holds Annual Meeting

Marchuk Lists Achievements

LD1104191889 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS—Perestroyka has given back to science its status of a prime mover of social development. The past year was remarkable for its scientific achievements as well as for changes within the Soviet Academy of Sciences itself, President Guriy Marchuk told the academy's annual gathering on Tuesday [11 April].

Summing up the achievements of social sciences, Marchuk singled out the concept of autonomous self-accounting for union republics which was worked out jointly by economists from Belorussia, Lithuania and Estonia.

Much attention was given to substantiating prospects for social and economic development of the nation and formulating basic provisions of the concept of such development from 1991 to 2005, the academy president said.

Marchuk praised work of the World Economy and International Relations Department established in 1988. Its fellows are engaged in exploring various aspects of the new political thinking and new approaches to international cooperation as well as working out practical recommendations for further elaborating the concept of a common European home.

Speaking about natural and technical sciences, Marchuk pointed out signal advances in designing super-computers. Recent achievements include computers with a capacity to perform over 150 million operations a second, Elbrus type computers and some others.

"For all the originality of Soviet super-computers and their importance for science and the economy, the scale of introduction into practice is still negligible", Marchuk said. "In spite of considerable achievements in fundamental research into informatics and computer technology, the lag from the West persists", he said.

The academy president dwelled on high-priority works of Soviet physicists who, in the period under review, made a number of fundamental discoveries enabling a better understanding of the world around us and the creation of new machines and technologies.

Substantial results were obtained in virusology, the president said. A signal result was achieved in dealing with the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Various substances were synthesized capable of efficiently blocking the proliferation of the AIDS virus in human blood cultures.

The annual general meeting of the Soviet Academy of Sciences is due to last three days.

Meeting Ends 13 Apr

LD1304174789 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS—By TASS correspondent Vladimir Isachenkov:

The USSR Academy of Sciences' general meeting which came to a close in the Soviet capital today summed up the results of the development of Soviet science last year and determined prospects for the future.

Describing the development of social sciences in 1988, Vladimir Kudryavtsev, the academy's vice president, pointed out that "scholars sought to break away from the old stereotypes and dogmas".

A renunciation of the administrative and command system in various branches of social sciences, he said, "means the development of a new economic mechanism, radical changes in political institutions, the recognition of the pluralism of opinions and, finally, a novel view of the federation, relationships between the federal centre and the union republics".

Nikolay Leverov, vice president of the academy, dwelt in his speech on the problems of seismological research and the prediction of earthquakes. The seismic hazardousness of various regions has been reassessed in view of the development of nuclear power engineering and high-head dams in the USSR.

The methods which scientists are now using make it possible to identify earthquakes which had occurred in the early periods of the geological history of the earth. At present 35-40 percent of the USSR's territory is considered hazardous from the seismic point of view as against 20 percent in the 1960's.

Laverov said a number of specimens of highly effective measuring equipment have been developed in the Soviet Union. Among them is an abyssal station which automatically records seismic vibrations at the ocean floor.

A technique has been worked out for electric sounding of sub-surface layers by means of M.H.D. generators in quake-prone areas. The technique makes it possible to obtain important earthquake forecasting data. The problem of reliable seismological forecast becomes increasingly acute, considering that destructive earthquakes on Soviet territory occur on an average twice a year.

The opinion of the participants in the meeting is that it is possible to predict earthquakes only within the framework of a country-wide system. Work on establishing such a system is already now under way. It will include a single information and forecasting centre and a number of observation systems.

The academy's general assembly confirmed Ivan Kovalchenko, 66, as academic secretary of the History Branch. The leaders of a number of regional branches of the academy were elected. There was a ceremony to present the academy's top distinction in the field of natural sciences—the Lomonosov gold medal. The medal had been awarded to Jean Leray, a prominent French mathematician, and to Academician Sergey Sobolev (posthumously).

Rumors About Leadership's Genealogy Refuted

PM1204103389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Feature under the "Dialogue" rubric incorporating reader's letter and reply by A. Lukyanov: "Fake;" first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Extracts allegedly taken from a publication in the magazine DER SPIEGEL are being passed around Moscow. They concern the family ties of our leadership. How authentic is this information? [signed] P. Mazurkin, Moscow."

The Soviet press has already published refutations of the "genealogical tree" allegedly printed in the magazine DER SPIEGEL. Issues of the DER SPIEGEL weekly received by PRAVDA last year and this year contain no such "publication."

But rumors continue to abound. In order to dot all the "i's," your correspondent telephoned DER SPIEGEL's Moscow office. They told him that they had been asked these questions many times already. They suggested that the statement published earlier in the press by Frityof Mayer [name as published], head of the magazine's Eastern Department, that the "photocopy" being circulated in the Soviet Union is quite definitely a fake, should be regarded as the official response. DER SPIEGEL had never published any such information.

According to him, the weekly is a solid publication whose information is based on verified facts, not gossip and rumor. F. Mayer added that the magazine has written about the lives of M.S. Gorbachev and his wife but that it has never carried anything resembling the "copy" being circulated.

Letters and telephone calls to the editorial office from leaders also name another West German weekly, STERN, as a possible "source of information." So I telephoned Hamburg, capital of the FRG press industry, where the magazine is published.

"I have already been asked about this," Stefan Reisner, head of the weekly's International Department, replied. "Although I am not acquainted in detail with this story, I will say that STERN has never published any such thing...."

So, we have here a proper fake, clearly concocted by people who are not suited by restructuring. This episode has taught us journalists two lessons at least. First, this kind of disinformation must be refuted as speedily as possible in order to stop the spread of rumors. Second, I feel that our own press needs to publish political and personal portraits of our leaders as well as the leaders of foreign states. Then hoaxes like these will stop flying around.

Internal Affairs Ministry on Alcoholism

LD1804202689 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 18 Apr 89

["Liquor-Abuse in the USSR, A Hard Row To Hoe"—TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow April 18 TASS—By TASS correspondent Nikita Demidov:

Alcohol per capita consumption in the Soviet Union dropped 2.3 times to 3.6 litres of alcohol per person in 1988 since a war on liquor abuse was started in 1985, it was revealed at a press conference in the Soviet Internal Affairs Ministry on Tuesday.

Alcohol addiction dropped by 29 per cent since 1985.

The statistics reflect the progress the country is making against this social ill, it was said at the conference.

Alcohol consumption in the Soviet Union is 2-3 times lower than in the United States, France or Britain, according to Major-General Aleksandr Logvinov. Death from liquor abuse has dropped by 50 per cent.

"However, not all is well in this sphere," Logvinov said.

"Many law-violations are committed under intoxication. Curtailed alcohol production, shorter selling hours and the banning of alcohol from shops led us nowhere and only boosted illegal brewing," he said.

The Internal Affairs Ministry has proposed changes in the system of treating alcoholics. They envisage voluntary treatment in medical clinics. If voluntary treatment fails, a patient can be forced to stay up to six months in a medical clinic. Treatment within the system of the Internal Affairs Ministry is regarded only as a measure of the last resort.

Khrushchev's 95th Birth Anniversary Observed

PM1904114389 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 3

[P. Gutiontov report: "Khrushchev Against Khrushchev"]

[Text] A soiree dedicated to the 95th anniversary of the birth of Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev has been held in the capital's House of Cinematographers.

To say that the auditorium was filled to overflowing would be an understatement: People were sitting in all the aisles between the rows of seats, on the staircases, and in the "wings" on both sides of the stage; those who could not find a place in the hall stood for over two hours in the foyer next to the monitors relaying the events from the auditorium.... So great was the interest in the dramatic fate and contradictory personality of the man whose name was wiped from the pages of our history in

October 1964 for 20 years (forever, some had hoped). It seems that this is not just a natural interest in something which, until recently, was prohibited: A proper understanding of the "Khrushchev era" and the creator of this era himself, as well as the opportunity to analyze the sources of his triumphs and mistakes, are of fundamental importance to us today when we are taking up the things that the leader of "the thaw" did not have time to do, was not able to do, or did not decide to do.

More than 20 people addressed the soiree and shared their views on the role of N.S. Khrushchev in Soviet history—writers and economists, a former head of a CPSU Central Committee department, an U.S. Sovietologist, a playwright, historians, people who spent many years at the side of the former leader, and people who never set eyes on him in their life. Naturally, they disagreed on some points but, in the main, the image created by their accounts was consistent.

This is what the participants in the soiree said.

Today we are gaining an increasingly clear idea of what exactly this man, virtually the most undistinguished of Stalin's comrades, did for our country—he was the only one of them able to find the will, strength, and conscience within him to stand up to the inhumane system created by Stalin.

The third issue of the journal IZVESTIYA TSK KPSS recently published the "secret speech" made by Khrushchev at the 20th party congress. We feel bitter that for so long we have been unable to read this truly historic document, but the explosive force of the report proved sufficient to make it impossible to go back, to Stalinism, however much its all-powerful supporters then pushed the country onto the same old, terrible path that led nowhere.

It was Khrushchev who destroyed the concentration camps, opened the doors of the jails, released millions of their prisoners, and restored the good name to the wrongfully convicted—dead and alive. Moreover, as the publicist Len Karpinskiy accurately pointed out when addressing the soiree, "After 1956 came also the liberation of those who had not been arrested." The country straightened itself up, emerging from the darkness of Stalinism, and it is, of course, no accident that people who became people under Khrushchev are in the front ranks of restructuring today.

This alone would have been enough for the eternal gratitude of his descendants. But it was under Khrushchev that tens of millions of peasants were given passports and made citizens with full rights, under him that the rights of the union republics were substantially broadened, under him that the first blow was struck against the dictatorship of the departments, under him that the economic reform which collapsed under Brezhnev was conceived.... And, after all, it was under him that Soviet people began to move out of their perpetual barracks and basements—albeit into vast estates of five-story, prefabricated houses, which seemed like paradise at the time and only later were given the scornful nickname of "Khrushchoby" ["Khrushchev slums"—a play on words].

Of course, both as a person and as a politician N.S. Khrushchev was far from ideal. We should not forget today that no sooner had he given a taste of freedom to the countryside than he cast it again and again into the maelstrom of new socialization projects; nor should we forget that we first imported grain into our country under him.... He was also inconsistent in uprooting the vestiges of Stalinism; today we have to complete what he left unfinished—for example, the rehabilitation of individual people and entire nations. He was also responsible for Lysenko's new aggrandizement which cost the country so dear; the Novocherkassk tragedy; attempts to take control of culture by waving his fist in the face of writers and artists....

However, he could not overcome everything which accompanied him from the previous era, and this, incidentally, is another lesson he taught us for the future—almost the most important lesson of all.

The image which perhaps came across most often in the speeches from the stage of the House of Cinematographers was the one found by Ernst Neizvestnyy for the memorial on Khrushchev's grave—black and white—and, after all, the soiree itself was called by the organizers "Khrushchev Against Khrushchev".

This is, of course, true. But, as N. Barsukov, head of a section of the Marxism-Leninism Institute, said in his speech, important documents still await us in the archives which will allow us to draw a political portrait of Khrushchev in new colors. And, we must admit, at the moment we barely have an outline sketch ready for this portrait.

Political Commentator Bovin Wins Popularity Poll

18300517 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 14, 8-14 Apr 89 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Political Commentator: The Popularity Index"]

[Text] From 13 to 23 February 1989, L. Kazakova, candidate of historical sciences, conducted a telephone poll among Muscovites on whom they prefer in popularity among Soviet international political commentators.

According to statistical procedures, a representative sample of 500 people was compiled. The sampling process consisted of the following: 500 telephone numbers of residents of all Moscow rayons were selected by computer from the lists of subscribers to the Moscow municipal telephone network.

Those polled were asked to respond to the question, "Who of the political commentators do you prefer and why?" According to the results, the most popular political commentator is A. Bovin of the newspaper IZVESTIYA with 39.4 percent of those polled.

V. Zorin was named with 16.6 percent; V. Tsvetova, 11.2 percent; V. Posner, 9.2 percent; and F. Seyful-Mulyukova and A. Fesunenko by 7 percent each.

A significant number of votes were cast in the memory of A. Kaverziyev—4.8 percent.

S. Kondrashov received 2.8 percent and 14.6 respondents called as popular an entirely different range of political commentators. The most frequently named of this list were (in order of decreasing popularity): A. Kalyagin, V. Molchanov, G. Gerasimov, V. Dunayev, G. Borovik, V. Ovchinnikov, S. Beglov, and G. Zubkov.

Of the respondents, 22.6 consider A. Bovin a deep, erudite analyst with common sense. They note his ability to state the essence of affairs intelligibly and objectively. The greatest number of respondents (21.4 percent) consider A. Bovin's most important qualities to be his principles, honor, veracity (but, true, as some note, bordering on straightforwardness), boldness, decisiveness and courage. Others note among his positive qualities his high level of professionalism and independence in views. Some noted the radicalism of his statements, naming him a man who has determined the times. His ability to maintain his independence, his out-of the ordinary nature, and lack of cliche in his manner and presentation of material was noted by 21.2 percent.

It is no coincidence that a number of respondents said that A. Bovin is capable of holding a ministerial post or of acquiring the status of a political leader.

The poll indicated that the percentage of people who prefer a familiar and fairly widely distributed type of political commentator is still quite high. This is a person charming on the outside who only focuses and comments. He sometimes attempts to entertain the listener (viewer), approaching the modern form of presentation of material. But he is rarely decisive in the area most important to today's viewer—in having his own opinion and position, even when it does not coincide with the known official positions.

It is known that A. Bovin, V. Ovchinnikov and O. Latsis were not elected people's deputies for the USSR Journalists' Union. Thus, the assessment of Moscow's television audience did not coincide with the opinion of the participants of the USSR Journalists' Union Plenum.

Soviet Journalism Seen Lagging Behind West

PM1204103789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
9 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[Feature under the "Dialogue" rubric incorporating reader's letter and reply by L. Strzhizhovskiy: "Without Half-Truths"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Over the past decades, the initiative in the information sphere has belonged to the West. Remember the episode with the South Korean Boeing 747 and Rust's flight into our country, and, finally, the Afghan saga. We have found ourselves at the tail end of events. Why? [Signed] V. Antonov, Syzran."

The concept of the "preemptive strike" exists in propaganda theory. It means that the very first version of events is psychologically the most convincing. Until recently, our ideological opponents were always ahead of Soviet propaganda in the interpretation of conflict situations. The Western mass media offered their own versions, explained events in a light advantageous to the West, and acted promptly and very forcefully. It is a well-known fact, for example, that in the biggest American news agencies information processing (from the time of receiving news to the time it goes out on air) takes only a few minutes.

But it is not only a question of quick reactions. If we recall the events listed in the reader's letter, their reporting and the subsequent exposition of our stance on the matter followed a definite pattern. First there was the official report (usually an information report or TASS statement), which gave our version of events, and only then did the mass media become involved in the propaganda campaign. A feature of those years of stagnation was the fact that journalists were only permitted to explain and comment on the official view and were forbidden to deviate from the established formulas.

Remember Afghanistan. The decision to send troops to that country was taken behind closed doors by a few of the country's top leaders. We journalists and international affairs specialists knew in the editorial office that an "important event" was going to take place that day. It was only in the evening that we received a TASS report on the Afghan Government request to send troops to that country. It was published in PRAVDA the following day. But, the day before that happened, the teletype rooms of Western news agencies were literally delirious, painting all the details of the events of which the readers learned many hours later. Our version hit the world when public opinion was already prepared—and not inclined in our favor.

Today a great deal has changed in journalism. First of all, pluralism of opinions has been introduced. Now the reader receives a version of events that is commented on in various ways (as well as the Western point of view) and can therefore compare and discern nuances of opinion. But a great deal has still to be done in this direction.

IZVESTIYA Journalist Refused Access to Ministry

PM1304152989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 6

[A. Protsenko "Rejoinder": "Glasnost in One-Day Passes"]

[Text] "You are not allowed in, comrade!"

The stern girl in uniform gave me back my press card and got on with her janitor's duties.

"IZVESTIYA? Not allowed in, that is correct," security chief Vyacheslav Arnoldovich Kulik confirmed. "I have my instructions. If you were from PRAVDA or TASS...."

Do not think that your correspondent tried to enter a missile base or a super-secret scientific research institute. As a journalist he wanted to meet a staffer of the entirely civilian and entirely open (to the press, but not for entry) USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. They slammed the door in my face. First, I was told, contact the official you want to see, and if he is willing to meet you, he will issue a one-day pass, and then you can get on with your job. These are the instructions compiled by the squad chief.

Security at the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, just like in all other ministries, is what is described as extradepartmental. That is, in theory it does not come under the jurisdiction of the minister but, instead, the appropriate main administration of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs. Maybe people there have decided to protect the offices they guard from uninvited journalists? However, this suspicion was categorically rejected by the main administration. All instructions are compiled at the behest of those whom we guard. We merely put uniformed people at the disposal of the ministries and departments, they said, and the ministers themselves decide what they are to do; they, or their deputies "responsible for procedural matters."

It should be mentioned that guardians of procedure exist not only at the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy. Without the consent of the appropriate bureaucrat a journalist will not, at any price, get into the USSR Ministry of Finance, for instance, or the State Committee for Statistics. In some departments the problem has been further "simplified": Prior to making arrangements for an interview with a staffer (and consequently obtaining a one-day pass) it is necessary to get the OK for the interview from one of the institution's leaders.

It is not a question, of course, of journalists being too lazy to wait in line for a one-day pass to a particular ministry, or considering it below their dignity. The point is something else. Not so long ago, before the current restructuring began to be specific, you could gain access to virtually any department with an IZVESTIYA press card.

Then it was suddenly proclaimed from the highest rostrums that from now on there are no zones which are closed to criticism. But departments have clearly thought better of it: What if an unasked, uninvited journalist suddenly gets to hear something that is not intended for his ears? What if, mingling with a group of "the initiated" he manages (oh, horror!) to attend a session of the collegium or a conference where he gets to hear about the latest fiasco in a particular sphere?

And so, entirely democratically, correspondents have been shown their place: If you want to know something, you must obtain permission first.

It is noteworthy that from time to time rumors reach us about the escapades of IZVESTIYA pseudocorrespondents who are received at official places without having to show any documents. Well, there have always been rogues, and it is because of this that press cards are issued, containing job specification, a photograph, official stamp, period of validity, and so forth. So why suddenly the suspicion?—and, what is more, applied selectively, in accordance with some incomprehensible rules, rather than to all journalists.

At the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy they are less afraid of PRAVDA, state television and radio, and TASS correspondents, for instance. As the selfsame security chief V. Kulik told me, instructions exist to admit our colleagues from these editorial offices without any problem. IZVESTIYA does not enjoy this "trust"....

Media Terminology Analyzed, Questioned

PM1804150589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 6

[Letter from Leningrad reader V. Yegorov under the rubric "From the International Departments' Mail": " 'Our' Terms and 'Other People's'"]

[Text] It is interesting to compare the expressions which the press uses to write about domestic and international affairs. Our people constantly "support," "approve," or "treat with understanding" the government's actions. People in capitalist countries "protest," "strive," or "struggle." Our government "accorded," "saw to it," or "deemed it necessary," while theirs "was forced to accord" or "was forced to admit."

The breaking up of demonstrations in capitalist countries is usually written about like this: "The police used nightsticks and tear gas, and there are casualties." And horrific photographs. But if it is a question of socialist countries: "The unsanctioned rally was suppressed."

Of course, events might be of a different hue, but not to such an extent!

Solovyev at Leningrad Soviet Session on Ecology

LD1104080289 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] A package of environmental protection decisions designed to improve the situation in the region in the very near future has been adopted at a Leningrad City Soviet session on ecology.

It is planned to eliminate a gap that exists between the normative and the actual supply of housing and cultural and domestic facilities for Leningraders, and to improve the ecological situation by temporarily redirecting the whole construction complex toward the social and cultural side and away from the production side.

Solovyev, candidate member for the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Oblast Committee, took part in the session's work.

Voronezh Nuclear Power Station Emissions 'Normal'

18220100 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by A. Pavlov: "Regular Repair"]

[Text] "Is it true that the AES [nuclear electric power station] has been shut down because of an accident"? "They say that atmospheric emissions from the nuclear plant exceed the norm...." Similar conversations are not rare in Voronezh these days. What happened at the country's first million-watt nuclear power station in Novovoronezh? Our correspondent A. Pavlov turned with these questions to V. Zverev, director of the AES. Here is what he said:

"There are no grounds for concern. Planned capital repair of the unit is going on. Every day defectoscopes 'travel' to the reactor's core and literally check every millimeter of welding. This kind of control is a guarantee of the power plant's reliable work.

"Now about those 'emissions' into the atmosphere. Observations by 32 observational dosimeter points are being conducted. There is also a control dosimeter post located 50 kilometers southeast of the AES, according to the prevailing winds. More than 20 years of observation show that radioactive contamination of the atmosphere is less than 8 percent of the accepted norm and is completely harmless to the population."

Aeroflot Places Limits on Foreign Travel

18000830 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 13 Apr 89 p 1

[Report by D. Safyanovskiy (Kiev): "On Trips Abroad"]

[Text] Taking advantage of its monopoly, Aeroflot—unlike OVIR, which, as one SOVETSKAYA KULTURA reader correctly noted, "mellowed a bit under the pressure of restructuring"—decided to curtail private trips abroad.

Even if you have a passport and a visa you cannot order an airline ticket. Moreover, since the beginning of the year new rules have been introduced, one of which says that until the passenger is issued an airline ticket reservations are considered preliminary and can be cancelled (!) if necessary.

Intellectuals Seek Release of Czechoslovak Havel

PM1104085089 Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Apr 89 p 28

[Unattributed report: "Thirteen Soviet Intellectuals Call For Vaclav Havel's Release"]

[Text] Thirteen Soviet intellectuals sent a letter to the Czechoslovak authorities on Wednesday 5 March expressing their "serious concern about the detention of Vaclav Havel, the famous playwright." This is the first time that Soviets have taken a stance on the arrest of the Czechoslovak author who was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment on 21 February—a sentence reduced to 8 months on appeal—following January's demonstrations in Prague. Several protests have already been made in Warsaw and Budapest, notably by the Hungarian Writers Union.

In this letter, a copy of which was sent to several Soviet newspapers and a copy of which was obtained by LE MONDE, the intellectuals say that Havel's fate "concerns us all." "It cannot be separated from the fate of the major changes which have started in Eastern Europe," they write. "The arrest of Havel, who expressed his opinion and made a natural symbolic gesture, injures all those who want positive changes."

The signatories are producer Yuriy Lyubimov; writers I. Solovyeva, A. Smelyanskiy, I. Vinogradov, Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, Yuriy Karyakin, and B. Messerer; historians Natan Eydelman and Yuriy Afanasyev; poet Bulat Okudzhava; painter Boris Birger; and Academician Roald Sagdeyev.

Contents of KOMMUNIST No 6 Reviewed

PM1804133589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Latest Edition of Journal"]

[Text] Under the headline "New Chapters of Leniniana" documents relating to one of the most important events in the history of the party and the activity of V.I. Lenin—the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Central Committee January (1910) Plenum—are published in the latest, the sixth, issue of KOMMUNIST. Notes from Romain Rolland's "Diary" are also devoted to V.I. Lenin—"He Is Prepared To Sacrifice Everything for the Sake of the Truth."

The rubric "Restructuring: Theory and Experience" opens with an article by L. Abalkin entitled "What Will the New 5-Year Plan Be Like?" In many respects the future of restructuring depends on this—the type and model of the 5-year plan, its correspondence to the nature and depth of the changes taking place in society, the author writes.

This rubric also carries the articles "More About Food Imports" by D. Bulatov and "Are the Balances Real?" by A. Volkov and A. Samokhvalov. A report by O. Kuprin entitled "...To Advise and Resolve Important Matters" talks about the problems of relations between the party committee and "informal" social movements.

M. Baglay's article "The Rule-of-Law States: From Ideas to Practice" raises questions of ascertaining ways to practically harmonize the rule-of-law state with all the components of the political system.

The "Debate and Discussion" section is extensively represented. An article by Yu. Olsevich, "Paradoxes or New Trends? Unity and Pluralism of Industrial Forms," and a letter from teachers at the Patrice Lumumba University of the Peoples' Friendship, entitled "More Innovativeness and Boldness" are printed here. Materials on questions of interethnic relations from the "roundtable" involving KOMMUNIST, KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII, KOMMUNIST ESTONII, and KOMMUNIST (Lithuania)—"Hearing One Another"—are published here.

A large and diverse selection of readers' letters is published.

The "Science and Education" section carries an article by G. Golitsyn entitled "The Climate and Priorities for Economic Activity" whch examines ecological issues in the context of economic activity.

A synopsis prepared by the editorial office based on research by a prominent Chinese academic, Liu Guoguang, candidate member of the CPC Central Committee and vice president of China's Academy of Social Sciences.

Notes by M. Stepanyants entitled "Seven Days in Tehran," a commentary by V. Drobkov "According to the Vienna Mandate," and other materials are published.

Kolyma Survivors Protest Magadan Memorial

18000799 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 8 Apr 89 p 5

[Article by K. Saviner, I. Aleksakhin, and M. Mindlin (Moscow): "On Instructions From the Prisoners"]

[Text] At the beginning of 1987 the Magadan CPSU Obkom [oblast party committee] adopted a decision: to immortalize the memory of the innocent who were persecuted and those who died at Kolyma during the thirties and forties. Their precise number is unknown and ranges, according to existing data, from 700,000 to 1.8 million.

Recently local agencies and two Magadan newspapers have been conducting a discussion about erecting a monument "Soldier-Liberator" in the place of the former transit transfer prison, through which hundreds of thousands of victims of Stalinism passed. This is how it looks: a soldier in a helmet stands holding an automatic rifle high above his head.

What does such a monument symbolize? Who is this soldier and from whom did he "liberate" the city if the combat activities with the fascists were waged 7,000-8,000 kilometers away from Magadan? If the soldier is a fighter of the VOKhR [Internal Security Troops of the Republic] this is simply mockery and desecration of the memory of those who died.

A monument should be raised to the tormented, unfortunate Soviet people and not the guards. Is it not time to put a stop to the pointless fussing over trifles concerning this great social cause, and design a monument which would immortalize the tragic events of the thirties and forties in the northeastern part of the country?

On instructions of Kolyma prisoners who are still living:

[Signed] K. Saviner, CPSU member since 1927; I. Aleksakhin, CPSU member since 1932; and M. Mindlin, CPSU member since 1931.

Economist Shmelev Interviewed on Restructuring

AU1804123589 Sofia LITERATUREN FRONT in Bulgarian No 15, 13 Apr 89 pp 1, 7

[Interview with USSR economist Prof Nikolay Shmelev by Marta Vladova, LITERATUREN FRONT correspondent: "The Most Significant Changes"; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] The specialists know Nikolay Shmelev as a scientist, economist, doctor of economic sciences, and professor at the United States and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The readers know him from his articles "Advance Payments and Debts" and "Either Force or Rubles," and his books "Pashkov's House" and "Performance in Honor of Mr Prime Minister." According to a sociological poll, in 1987 he was the most widely read author in the USSR. [passage omitted]

[Vladova] Every significant historical stage produces its own crucial concepts. Restructuring is such a concept today. The road toward restructuring passes through the people's minds and hearts; it imposes serious psychological changes and destroys obsolete notions and understandings. What, in your opinion, are the most essential results of restructuring?

[Shmelev] The new party course which we call restructuring produced exceptional results in two main directions—in the international arena and in our country's cultural and intellectual life. The civil freedoms—freedom of speech, conscience, discussion, and thought—are obtaining more and more possibilities for development. The glasnost and freedom in discussing our greatest problems arouse deep satisfaction. In addition, we began to restore our great national values which accumulated throughout the long years of national calamities, and which we could not explore during the last 60 years—neither in the 1930's and 1940's, nor in the period of stagnation. We are again discovering the great names and reading their works. It is a holiday for our literature and art, letters and publishing, artistic sphere, theater and cinema.... We understand what a great potential our people have, despite the attempts to annihilate all living and thinking elements in the people. We restored almost all the old names that had not been spoken about. In addition we discovered to our surprise that human thought and the human soul were not idle during the period of stagnation. Human conscience was also active. It was impossible to destroy it, despite the deformations, corruption, and stagnation which were characteristic of the past decades. [passage omitted]

[Vladova] What, in your opinion, is the role of the intelligentsia in restructuring?

[Shmelev] I think that if we stop classifying people as intelligentsia, workers, and peasants, and begin to talk about the Soviet people as a community, we shall achieve a very important result of restructuring. The people have started to wake up from their apathy and have started to see themselves and others through different eyes. They have started to think about what really can be changed. They have understood that everything depends on them, that everything that is taking place affects them, and that they have the full right to discuss all issues and seek a solution together. Despite the fact that I am an economist, I sometimes think that this is the most significant change in Soviet life. However, I am greatly concerned with the other side of the issue, with the fact that people are impatient and demand real changes not only in their intellectual life, but also tangible and visible changes in their daily life—something which cannot be achieved quickly. Nevertheless, someone who looks carefully can already discover some changes in health protection, apartment construction.....

[Vladova] Your economic articles invariably evoke lively discussions, and your fiction is read with great interest. What is the connection between economy and literature in your works?

[Shmelev] To a certain degree, I am puzzled by the fact that in the last 18 months I have become the subject of discussions. I can honestly say that I had no such intentions. I am a person who likes to rummage through books and I have an amiable character. Two spheres of our public life interest me—economy and literature—probably because I worked for many years in both. I think that I achieved more in the sphere of economy than in literature. I am the author of many books on the problems of the world economy. However, I cannot say that I am a newcomer to literature. I have worked in this sphere for more than 20 years.

Lately, thinking about the connection between economy and literature, I reached the conclusion that there exists a law which is probably not understood by everyone, but which we encounter daily at every step. I would describe it in the following manner: Everything that is effective is ethical and, vice versa, everything that is ineffective is unethical. The difficulties we are experiencing date from the period when we used to solve economic problems by uneconomic means, and without taking the ethical elements into consideration. It is very important to understand now that the great economic losses and our entire ineffective economy were the result of human immorality. [passage omitted]

Reader's Query on Party's Leading Role Answered

PM1704082389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Apr 89 Second Edition p 3

[V. Kerimov answer to reader's inquiry under the general heading "You Called Us"—first paragraph is reader's question]

[Text] "Do the constitutions of countries other than the USSR make provision for the party to enjoy supremacy over all the rest?"

N. Rybakov. Moscow.

In the USSR Constitution there is no article which talks about the party's "supremacy." The constitution says that the CPSU is Soviet society's leading and guiding force, the core of its political system. There are provisions for the party's leading role in society and the state in the constitutions of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and some other socialist countries.

The leading role of the party in the country's political life should not be understood as "party diktat." It is precisely the CPSU which put forward the idea about delineating the functions of party and state organs. It is precisely the party which began the struggle to create in the USSR a genuinely rule-of-law state, where life's supreme principle will be the subordination of everything to the law.

At a time when society is being democratized in the USSR and other socialist countries, the Leninist concept of the party as the vanguard of society, which unites in its ranks the most aware representatives of all society's classes and social strata, must be revived.

Academics Asked To Aid Scientific Progress

PM1204104989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For the Restructuring of Higher Educational Institution Science"]

[Text] The processes of democratizing and restructuring the economic mechanism of higher educational institution (VUZ) science were discussed at the annual meeting of higher school scientists held in Moscow on 6-8 April.

A.S. Kapto, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Ideology Department, senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, and leaders of central economic bodies took part in the work of the meeting.

Implementing party and government decisions, higher school scientists have done a great deal to intensify VUZ research. At the same time, the meeting pointed out that there has still been no radical breakthrough in enhancing the effectiveness of VUZ science or substantially increasing the contribution of VUZ scientists to the task of speeding up scientific and technical progress in the country.

In order to deepen restructuring in VUZ science, increase the contribution of VUZ's to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and improve the quality of specialist training, it is proposed to concentrate the main efforts on the priority development of fundamental research, the comprehensive democratization of the research process, and the strengthening and development of the science and production baseof VUZ's. The immediate tasks are to complete the transfer of the VUZ science sector to the new conditions of economic management, develop a new economic and legal norm basis for VUZ scientific and science and production activity and the procedure for their involvement in resolving major national economic tasks in line with the state order for science and technology, determine organizational forms and methods ensuring the priority development of fundamental research not just in words but in practice, and advance the development of the VUZ science sector on the basis of integrating education, science, and production and expanding international scientific and technical cooperation on a commercial basis. This will require the organization of own banks, the introduction of credit relations, the creation of science funds to finance research and "risk" work, and the development of experimental production. The task is to totally abandon elements of directive management of VUZ science and achieve full economic independence for VUZ's and their responsibility for the results of scientific and science and production activity. The VUZ sector must become an independent complex with broad rights and great responsibility for the solution of major scientific and technical tasks, a developed infrastructure, a commercial basis, and multifaceted foreign economic activity. These aims will be served by the economic system of assessing the scientific activity of VUZ's, under which the main indicator of a VUZ's effectiveness will be its achieved end results exceeding Soviet and foreign levels and also the achievement of high profitability.

A central place in the implementation of these tasks must be held by the lecturer, the author of innovations, the teacher, and the student educator, who will have everything necessary for active, creative work.

The meeting was addressed by G.A. Yagodin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Public Education.

Economic

Finance Minister Gostev Explains Tax Reforms

PM1904141589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian !7 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

["Topical Interview" with USSR Finance Minister B.I. Gostev by V. Parfenov: "Taxes—On Incomes: This Is an Important Feature of Social Justice"—date and place not given; first paragraph is an introduction]

[Text] The draft USSR Law "On Amendments to the Procedure and Rate of Taxation of the Population" was published yesterday. It is deemed expedient to embark on a tax reform whose ultimate goal is to switch to the universal taxation of citizens' incomes, reduce taxation on the wages of the low paid groups of the population, and raise taxes on those categories of working people with high incomes. By resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the draft USSR Law "On Amendments to the Procedure and Rate of Taxation of the Population" is to be presented for nationwide discussion. For the time let us listen to Finance Minister B.I. Gostev, who describes the main features of the draft to your PRAVDA correspondent.

[Parfenov] Boris Ivanovich, recently and not for the first time taxation problems have come under discussion in our country. Until now they were concerned with taxes on cooperatives and subsequently there were quite a few questions on the transport tax, and the childlessness tax on parents whose children have died in Afghanistan.

Now, however, a broader range of matters has been presented for our discussion, issues which directly affect the interests of the majority of working people.

[Gostev] First I would like to recall that USSR State Budget revenues are based overwhelmingly on the money accumulated by enterprises and organizations. But this certainly does not mean that we should forget about Soviet people's personal incomes. In the sixties, as is well known, there was a slogan in our society that taxes on the population should be abolished and that they were a relic of capitalism. And for a long time we ceased to think about improving the tax relationship between the population and the state. But life showed that this slogan had no economic validity. Furthermore, the entire experience of our economic management led to the firm conviction that taxes on the population should continue to play a not insignificant role in improving the relations of distribution. The 27th party congress line was that in addition to the reduction of taxes on the population fundamental significance should be attached to the resolute eradication of unearned incomes and all deviations from socialist principles of distribution.

[Parfenov] Do you have in mind primarily the growth in the cooperative movement in the country?

[Gostev] Not only that. Major changes are occurring in our country in social production and social life, the role of material incentives for labor is increasing, the connection between labor results and remuneration is being strengthened, and individual labor, cooperative, and lease forms of activity are developing on a wide scale. All these factors raise the level of Soviet citizens' material well-being and at the same time lead to a differentiation of citizens' incomes.

If we take, for instance, a form of income such as wages, we will see that the maximum rate of income tax remained unchanged for 46 years in this country but at the same time the scale of the untaxed minimum wage was not clarified for 17 years. Clearly it is necessary to reevaluate the role and significance of the population's taxation system and make active use of it to achieve a fair redistribution of incomes and control of the money supply. I do not think that this task can be solved at a stroke. There are problems which need to be solved right now but others will need time for careful preparation.

[Parfenov] It will clearly be necessary to begin by examining income tax levels then?

[Gostev] Yes, the population's income tax system needs to be changed first of all. The task here is to set citizens' tax liabilities more fairly according to the scale of their incomes, to revise the mechanism for the recovery and payment of tax, to simplify that mechanism and at the same time to make it more efficient, to increase citizens' responsibility for participation in forming budget revenues, and to improve the work of the tax apparatus.

[Parfenov] As is well known, our country is one of the few where taxation is based first not on the level of income but on membership of a given social group: the separate categories of workers and employees, those engaged in individual labor, writers and composers, and so forth. And if a citizen receives incomes from different forms of activity simultaneously, his total income is broken down into sections each of which is taxed separately. It is obvious that for this reason alone, income tax does not serve the purposes of the fair redistribution of incomes. Is that not so?

[Gostev] Yes, that is so. In these conditions it is necessary to improve the taxation bands [progressiya oblozheniya]. In essentially the largest category of taxable incomes—wages—tax bands operate only in the R71-R100 bracket whereas for all wages above R100 a standard rate is applied—13 percent. Meanwhile, the number of workers and employees with wages of the order of R300, R400, R500, R700, R1,000 or more a month is increasing all the time. For example, some 3.4 percent of workers now receive more than R500.

[Parfenov] But there are quite a lot of people who find it hard to make ends meet, do they not?

[Gostev] Indeed, in contrast, according to the statistics of the USSR State Committee for Statistics, many citizens receive incomes close to the subsistence minimum—R73-R74 a month. And even though this minimum is tending to increase and will soon exceed R100 a month it is clear that the tax bands must more fairly take into account differences in citizens' incomes. Nor should it be overlooked that the average age of our society as a whole is increasing. There are two workers to every pensioner now whereas quite recently that ratio was three to one. As a result, workers are bearing an increased burden of expenditure, including taxation, and that also suggests a need to review the rates tax bands.

[Parfenov] What is the best way to begin the tax reform?

[Gostev] On the reform, preparatory work is still being conducted. We believe that it is necessary to begin by introducing the obligation on citizens to make a full account of their incomes from all sources during the year. It is proposed that the population make an annual declaration of their incomes. In so doing it is necessary to exempt from submitting a declaration those people whose only place of work is a single enterprise or organization and who receive no other incomes apart from their wages at that enterprise.

The level of annual income must be the sole criterion of the rate of tax. Accordingly it is necessary to introduce a single progressive scale of tax rates on regular incomes for all categories of citizens.

It is proposed to switch to a system of self-taxation [samooblozheniye] for all incomes from individual labor activity and other independent sources of income. At the same time control by the financial organs, which is presently universal and unrealistic, must be transformed into a real and selective form of control but with greater depth than today. However, it will be necessary to introduce quite rigorous legislative measures on the population's liability for tax evasion and for failing to submit income declarations.

[Parfenov] How is this done abroad?

[Gostev] It must be said that most countries operate such a taxation system today and this has positive results. Other countries' experience shows that this requires vast preparatory and explanatory work which takes considerable time. But the most important thing is that when beginning practical work on the reform it is also necessary to take into account how the population's incomes will be affected by possible changes in retail prices, apartment rents, pensions, and so forth. In view of that the reform of income tax should not overtake those measures but should be in step with them and, if possible, round them off.

But the injustice of the existing income tax is obvious and there is no doubt that there is much to be corrected here. That is the very reason that it has been decided to constantly improve the income tax system.

[Parfenov] I should like to ask you for a more detailed comment on the most important provisions of the draft law.

[Gostev] First, the improvement of the tax system is due to begin on 1 January 1990. The first point which should be made is that the untaxed income threshold will rise from R70 a month to R80 a month. At the same time it is proposed to cut the rate of taxation on earnings of R81-R100 a month.

The second of the planned measures—the income tax bands for earnings in excess of R700 will be increased.

Increased tax rates will also be applied to sums exceeding R700 a month for a second job at a different enterprise or organization. The old tax rates are retained for second job earnings up to R700.

Increasing the taxation bands will not affect the bulk of working people for whom the national average earnings at the beginning of 1989 were R217 a month. However, for those people whose earnings are far in excess of the average the raising of tax deductions is socially just. The new tax rates will be applied not only to the wages of workers and employees but also to the incomes of cooperative members.

[Parfenov] What can you tell us about the payment of taxes by creative workers?

[Gostev] The raising of the tax bands will affect people who receive author's fees. During the year they will pay tax in the place where they receive their fee, as happens now. But if an author receives a fee somewhere else he will be obliged to make a declaration at the end of the year on the full amount of his fees during the year to the financial organ where he lives. This is because the same work is often issued in several places but until now the total amount of authors' annual income has not been taken into account.

[Parfenov] Boris Ivanovich, many people in our country work in the harsh conditions of the Far North. Wages are higher there. What taxes will people in the north pay?

[Gostev] The draft envisages a special procedure for the taxation of the earnings of working people in regions of the Far North and in other places with difficult climatic conditions (deserts, arid regions, high-altitude regions). In addition to the basic wage the people working there receive extra amounts calculated according to special indices and supplements for work experience in such locations. Naturally, the total wage in those places is higher than for people elsewhere in the country. Bearing in mind the difficult working conditions, it is proposed to state that the increased rates of income tax mentioned earlier will be applied only to the basic wage of named working people and that the wage supplements are to be taxed at a fixed rate of 13 percent.

[Parfenov] The first stage of the improvement of taxation is clear. But what is proposed next?

[Gostev] The second stage of the tax measures could be implemented within the 13th 5-Year Plan. By that time many matters to do with improving the economic mechanism will be resolved and certain measures which in one way or another affect the standard of Soviet people's material well-being will be carried out. At that stage the next issues should be resolved. First of all, the extension to collective farm [kolkhoz] members of the same procedure and rates of taxation which apply to all workers and employees. Then the abolition of tax on unmarried men and women and citizens with small families.

A very important measure in the second stage would be to replace the existing agricultural tax in the countryside and the land tax in the city with a single land tax whose rates would be fixed on the basis of the economic valuation of the land. This is a very important matter. The population derives output worth around R45 billion from the use of plots of land at present but pays the state a little over R300 million for the use of that land, in other words, less than 1 percent.

In the second stage it is proposed to abolish the tax on the owners of buildings in cities. There is no equivalent tax in the countryside and the tax is not actually very large, but the whole question here is one of social justice. In the 13th 5-Year Plan we must resolve the matter of the tax on inherited property.

Therefore, during the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plans taxes on low-paid citizens will be reduced and social justice in the redistribution of incomes restored. Additional budget revenues from the change in the income tax bands and the new system of land tax will be used to raise the wages of low-paid workers and abolish the childlessness tax and the tax on the owners of buildings. The revision of the income tax bands and other measures will create a good foundation for real work on preparing the tax reform which I mentioned earlier by the end of the 13th 5-Year Plan.

[Parfenov] At the end of our conversation, Boris Ivanovich, please tell us who actually prepared the draft law and who is now engaged on elaborating the draft for a fundamental reform of the tax system.

[Gostev] The main work is being done by the USSR Ministry of Finance on the instructions of the government. The ministry is involving other central economic organs and scientists. There are O. Kunelskiy and A. Matveyev from the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, S. Sitaryan and V. Gribov from the USSR State Planning Committee, A. Dergachev from the USSR State Committee for Statistics, G. Golubov and N. Barinova from the USSR Ministry of Justice, and K. Turysov and A. Tarasenko from the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Academicians L. Abalkin, V. Kudryavtsev, and A. Aganbegyan also worked on this. Workers of the USSR Council of Ministers apparatus have made a great contribution to the preparation of the draft. In addition, preliminary thoughts on the draft have been discussed at a number of large labor collectives in different parts of the country.

Lack of Economic Information Impedes Reform

18200320 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by O. Oganov, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production Administration: "Who Has Established the Boundary of Glasnost?"]

[Text] The issues of inflation, securing foreign loans, and establishing cooperatives are now being openly discussed in the press. One thing, however, is surprising. Say, the discussion on possible loans proceeds in the complete absence of official data on the foreign debt of our country. Discussions on the issue of cooperatives provide, as a rule, an opportunity for emotional skirmishes with specific economic data being extremely poor. The rate of inflation is so secret that the government is forced to publicly put this question to the State Committee for Statistics: Do we have inflation at all, and if yes, what is it? In all of these discussions, the presence of some supreme force is felt which has precisely measured the admissible dose of glasnost: what all of us are supposed to know, and how much of it.

Perhaps, it is not worthwhile to recall yet another time the juggling with the data which was customary at the old USSR Central Statistical Administration in the course of proving "the dynamic development" of our country. The shame of such cheating has been exposed enough. However, this juggling goes on! Open a newspaper with [a report on] the results of economic development of the USSR in 1988. The rates of growth of produced national income and gross income are concealed, and only absolute numbers are given. The [scope of the] failure to commission fixed assets is indicated in terms of the number [of projects not committed]. What is the purpose? Quite obvious: to indicate a higher percentage of fulfillment, and conceal the hopelessly low value indicator. It is indicated without any comment that labor productivity in construction increased by 7.5 percent, which is twice as much as provided by the plan. Pardon me, but the productivity of what labor are we talking about in view of the most extensive failure to meet the plan for commissioning fixed assets?

No wonder that the deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet did not show concern over the budget deficit for 1989—after all, in the results of last year the statistic of actual budget deficit is concealed again! In turn, the analysis reported to the session contains a measured minimum of statistics.

Those who watched a TV broadcast from the USSR Council of Ministers session on 14 January noticed the concern shown by the government over the excess disbursement of wages compared to the growth of labor productivity. However, why didn't we hear a word about the specific causes of such excess disbursement? What part of it is due to the confusion in endless instructions in which even specialists fail to comprehend everything that should and should not be taken into account in calculating this ratio? What part is due to the construction personnel "burying" the wages in the ground? What part is the fault of duds in cooperatives? Such analysis is altogether lacking in the data of the State Committee for Statistics as well.

Furthermore, the Gosplan [State Planning Committee], the Ministry of Finance, the State Committee for Statistics, and the USSR State Bank issued an urgent directive on procedures for controlling the ratio of increments in wages and in labor productivity. Are we going to have some other measures, or is this the ultimate word of the economic headquarters of our country? Many people have interpreted this step as a Gosplan statement against enterprise economic accountability. This may not be the case, but there would be sufficient grounds for any false rumors for as long as specific economic data from which the Gosplan proceeded are not known.

As I see it, for example, such a measure would backfire. Enterprise management cornered by the standard ratio would be forced to resort to a massive switchover of all auxiliary services and industrial workers to cooperative forms [of organization]. In the course of this, the commodity output would not fall, labor productivity would "increase" abruptly, and the same workers (however, by now members of cooperatives) will receive wages at the bank regardless of the funds of the founding enterprise. It is understandable that the standard ratio at state enterprises is going to be fine in the process. What next? How can we know whether the Gosplan has taken into account the possibility of such "shadow" processes?

I am absolutely confident that we can with a clear conscience equate with a zero the gains of glasnost which the Gosplan and the State Committee on Statistics have dosed to us, supposedly for our participation in solving major economic problems. This is the familiar bureaucratic game of blind-man's-bluff. Given this level of economic information, democratization of management may remain only a slogan. On the eve of the Congress of USSR People's Deputies, the issue should be formulated as follows: Can the government agencies ensure the proclaimed democratization of management at all? In the fourth year of restructuring, this issue has become quite acute, and has turned into a political one.

Number of Banks Growing; Competition Increasing

LD1904200189 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Moscow April 19 TASS—By TASS correspondent Valeriy Kiosa:

Development of sophisticated instruments for controlling the quality of Soviet electronic and engineering goods will be the first major project effected with the participation of the Moscow Joint-Stock Innovation Bank. This was announced by Aleksandr Grebnev, who heads this new financial body.

During the six months of its existence, this commercial bank has received more than one hundred proposals for cooperation from Soviet scientists and inventors. This is patent proof of the need of such institutions in the USSR. The share-holders of the new bank, one of whose functions is to finance the development of new technological ideas and to promote their use in production, include scientific institutions, large enterprises and engineering cooperatives. The share of their profits, to which the bank is entitled, whets its interest in the rapid execution of different projects. The expediency of submitted proposals is evaluated by the bank's experts.

The number of commercial banks is growing in the Soviet Union. They were engendered by the ongoing reform of the Soviet banking system and are being set up on the initiative of organisations, enterprises and cooperatives. The activities of these financial institutions, now numbering 79 in the country, whip up competition among banks, something quite unthinkable in the USSR but recently. This competition is illustrated by the example of the commercial bank in the Estonian town of Tartu, which has "won over" many clients from the local branches of state-run specialised banks. Of course, such a situation can hardly please financial bodies that are accustomed to dictating their terms. But they are now faced with the only choice: either to compete for the clientage or to lose it.

What is the opinion of the State Bank of the USSR on this score? Vyacheslav Zakharov, deputy chairman of its broad, regards the process of disappearing monopoly in the Soviet banking system as something very positive, indeed. In his opinion, this will contribute to a rational use of the country's credit resources, will create conditions for bettering banking services. Not all the registered banks will probably be successful, Vyacheslav Zakharov believes. Some of them may not withstand the competition, may prove to be impracticable. This is a normal process and the State Bank of the USSR will not interfere in it. However, the country's central bank intends to control the operations of commercial banks, as it is customary in international practice.

Economists Give Data on Numbers of Joint Ventures

PM1904142189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 89 Second Edition p 4

[A. Rudenko reply to reader's question: "How Many Joint Ventures Are There?"—first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "Various sources cite different data about the number of joint ventures. How many of them are there now, in actual fact? And another question: Why are there so far few joint ventures with socialist countries?" [signed] N. Olshanetskaya, Moscow

"Different readings are quite natural because the number of joint ventures is growing extremely fast at the moment," S. Shtokrin, chief economist of the USSR Ministry of Finance Foreign Investment Department told me. "By 1 April 1989, there were 365 of them on the country's territory, and by Friday, 14 April, there were 384. According to the statistics of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission All-Union Research Institute for Foreign Economic Relations, our most active partner in this sphere is the FRG (55 enterprises by 1 April), followed by Finland (51), Italy and the United States with 30 each, and Great Britain with 27 enterprises."

To obtain an answer to the second question, I telephoned the department for cooperation with socialist countries of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission apparatus.

"You must not forget that other forms of cooperation with socialist countries also exist," V. Vorotnikov, the department's chief specialist told me. "I have in mind direct contacts between enterprises, and international associations and organizations. Nonetheless, I agree that there could be more joint ventures with socialist countries. Their number so far (by the beginning of the month, according to my calculations) totals 92, of which 57 are located on USSR territory. Their establishment is, in my view, hampered by the common problems besetting the economies of our countries—a shortage of raw materials and resources, restricted freedom of action, low technological standards. Nonetheless the following countries rank among the top ten in respect of the number of contracts concluded—Bulgaria with 25 joint ventures (of which 17 are in the USSR), and Hungary with 24 (12 in the USSR)."

Agricultural

April Weather Conditions Forecast Published

18240135a Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 1 Apr 89 p 4

[Article by Ye. Chistyakova, scientific associate, USSR Hydrometeorology Center: "Weather for the Month"]

[Text] Over the majority of our country's territory, the past winter was very warm. The average monthly air temperature in a number of cities exceeded record high readings for the past 108 years of observation. However, winters when air temperatures over the course of 3 months (January-March) exceeded long-standing highs occurred in 1882, 1925, 1959, and 1961. The transition from winter to spring was barely noticeable this year due to the warm weather. Snow receded from the fields in the Ukraine and the Baltic republics 20-30 days earlier than usual. Rivers were cleared quickly; in places, the ice flow began earlier than ever recorded previously. Field work is already under way in the Ukraine, and in the southern central Chernozem region. As April arrived, nature was inclined to continue its accelerated development. However, a change occurred in the synoptic situation at the end of March. An obstacle in the form of a ridge of high pressure came into the path of warm Atlantic maritime air. As a result of the mixing of the cold Arctic air, the temperatures in the European part of the USSR in the first 10 days of the month are expected to be 1-5 degrees colder than normal. A renewed warming trend is foreseen for the following period.

The following average monthly characteristics of temperature and precipitation are expected in our country's territory in April:

The European part of the USSR. In the central regions; in the Leningrad, Novgorod, and Pskov Oblasts; in the Baltic republics; Belorussia; the central Chernozem and Volga regions; the air temperature will be 4-8, on the lower Volga, from 10-11, which is 1-2 degrees higher than average long-term readings. In Belorussia, in the majority of the territory of the central and central Chernozem, on the upper and lower Volga, precipitation is likely to be less than normal, with near-normal precipitation in the remaining regions. In Estonia; the Leningrad, Novgorod, and Pskov Oblasts; greater than normal precipitation is possible. In the Ukraine and Moldavia, the average monthly temperature will be near normal at 7-10 degrees. Less than normal precipitation is expected in the northern and western oblasts of the Ukraine and Moldavia. April in the northern Caucasus will be warmer than usual (by 1 degree), however, it will cool off here as well in the first 10 days of April. Precipitation will be close to average observations.

April in Transcaucasia is expected to be warmer and dryer than usual. The average monthly temperatures in the plateau areas will be 12-15 degrees, in the mountainous areas, 9-13 (in Armenia, 4-8 degrees).

It will be 1-2 degrees warmer that usual in Kazakhstan. In the northern half, the average monthly temperature will be 2-8 degrees, in the southern half, 9-15 degrees. Precipitation in the majority of the territory is likely to be less than normal, and near normal in the north and east of the republic (normal, 14-92 mm).

Warm in Central Asia: The average air temperature 14-19 degrees (in most of Kirghizia, Gorno-Badashkhan Autonomous Oblast, and Karakalpakskaya Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR], 8-15 degrees). This is 1-2 degrees above normal. The precipitation quantities in the eastern half of Turkmenia, the extreme south of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan will be higher than usual, and near normal or below normal in the rest of the territory (in most regions, normal is 12-64 mm).

In the southern areas of Eastern Siberia, the average monthly air temperature is expected to range from -2 to -4 degrees (north of Irkutsk and Chita Oblast, from -5 to 8), which is 1-2 degrees warmer than usual. The month's precipitation in the majority of the territory is expected to be near the average of years of observation, and higher in the eastern half of the Tuvinskaya ASSR, but less than normal in western Buryatia (normal is 5-22 mm).

In Moscow and the Moscow Oblast, the average monthly temperature in April is expected to be 4-6 degrees, which is 1-2 degrees higher than many years' readings. During the first 10 days of April the temperature is likely to be 1-3 degrees colder than usual. Precipitation is expected to be less than the average observations. On 1 April, light precipitation, high temperature, 2-4 degrees. Winds East. Sunrise 7:01, sunset 20:08. Length of day 13 hours, 7 minutes. Lunar phases: rise 5:44, set, 13:05.

Late March Weather, Crop Information Report

18240135b Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by Ye. Solovyeva, agrometeorologist: "Weather and Plantings"]

[Text] Weather remained warmer than usual in the European part of the USSR in the last 10 days of March. Then there was some cooling in the first days of April; some areas had snowfall. In the Ukraine, Moldavia, the southern Kursk, Volgograd, and the eastern Belgorod Oblasts, the upper soil layer is in a soft state.

Due to rains and wet snow, conditions for field cultivation have worsened in Belorussia and the Baltic republics. In the Central area, in Lithuania and southern Latvia, a temporary snow cover has been established. In the Ukraine, Moldavia, and the northern Caucasus, in the majority of oblasts of the central Chernozem region, as well as in southern Belorussia, winter grain crops and perennial grasses continue to grow. Stalk growth has begun in the winter grain cultures 1-1.5 months earlier than usual in the majority of the territory of the Ukraine, Krasnodarskiy kray, as well as the southern half of Belorussia. It is now primarily in the tillering phase in the remaining regions. In the majority of the territory of the Northern, Volga-Vyatka, Ural, and northern Volga regions, the winter crops and perennial grasses are still under snow cover.

Toward the end of the last 10 days of March, the border of fruit crop and berry bush bud swelling advanced in a line from Leningrad-Kalinin-Moscow-Lipetsk-Volgograd. The conditions for the vegetation of fruit crops were generally favorable; at the end of March, they worsened somewhat due to frosts.

Precipitation in the form of wet snow took place in the Transcaucasian republics. Field work was complicated. Stalk growth was noted primarily in winter crops. In most of the Ararat valley, as well as [illegible] Georgia, frosts and snow could harm blooming orchards and the buds of grape vines.

In the agricultural regions of Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, warm weather remains as before. In the Altayskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays, the Kemerovo, southeastern Novosibirsk and western Irkutsk Oblasts there occurred a transition of the average daily air temperature from 0 degrees to a rising trend (1-3 weeks earlier than usual). In these areas, along with the Chita Oblast, the highest air temperature in the last 10 days reached 12-22 degrees. On 30 March, in Krasnoyarsk, the record high temperature was reached, 17.5 degrees. There is no snow on the fields in the Altay Kray, the Semipalatinsk, the majority of the Pavlodar, Karaganda, Novosibirsk, and Chita Oblasts, the southern Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Irkutsk Oblast and the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR].

Warmer than usual weather predominated in the Central Asian republics. It later cooled off, with precipitation, complicating field work. Winter grain crops and perennial grasses continued to grow. Tillering and third-leaf phases were noted in the winter grain crops. In southern Turkmenia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, apple and cherry trees began to bloom, and bud swelling was noted on the grapevines.

Agricultural Developments for 13-19 Apr Reported

LD2004010689

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13-19 April, unless indicated otherwise. Times of broadcast, given in GMT, are in parenthesis at the end of each item.

13 April

The mass sowing of sugar beet has begun in Belgorod Oblast. This year it will be sown on more than 150,000 hectares of land. (2130)

14 April

The sowing of sunflowers has begun in Krasnodar Kray. The crop will be sown on more than 300,000 hectares of land. (0000)

15 April

In Uzbekistan cotton is being sown on 150,000 hectares of land. The area of land used for cotton has been reduced by more than 100,000 hectares to allow more land for orchards and market gardens. (0000)

Corn sowing has begun 2 weeks earlier than usual in the Caspian lowlands. Dagestan's corn sowing area is being increased to nearly 2,000 hectares. (0204)

In Ryazan Oblast in the non-chernozem zone, one-quarter of the planned planting area has been sown with early grain crops and annual grasses. (0400)

16 April

No fileworthy items monitored.

17 April

The sowing of corn has begun in Adygey. The overall area for sowing corn in the autonomous oblast is to increase by 10,000 hectares. (1100)

18 April

No fileworthy items monitored.

19 April

Belorussian farms have completed sowing on 1 billion hectares, more than half of the available area. (0200)

The initial 1 billion hectares have been sown in Kazakhstan. Southern oblasts have virtually completed cereal sowing. Dzhambul Oblast farmers have finished sowing sugar beet. Farmers in the virgin lands are beginning their spring work. (1500)

Scientific

Belorussian Scientists Replicate Cold Fusion

LD1904204389 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Minsk April 19 TASS—In the wake of experiments done by scientists from Moscow and Kharkov, physicists from the Belorussian State University have also carried out successfully the "cold" nuclear fusion experiment. Repetition of the experiment with different electrodes and currents has demonstrated a stable effect in each case. This is fresh experimental confirmation of the findings obtained in March by physicists of Utah University in the USA.

"Since the U.S. scientists have yet to make pubic the details of their experiments, we staged ours on the basis of our own calculations", Vladimir Chudakov, chief of the university laboratory, told a TASS correspondent.

"Incidentally, the holding of the experiment is no complex matter. Hundreds of scientists the world over, including ourselves, in experimenting with the heavy water electrolysis a couple of decades ago, were only one step from the discovery but this just did not cross our minds. It just entered nobody's head to place a neutron counter near the vessel. So, either by a happy coincidence or based on calculations, the American colleagues turned out to be the first to discover the effect."

Cold Fusion, Superconductivity Prospects Outlined

PM1904135089 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 89 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Academician Yu.A. Osipyan, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, vice president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, and director of the Solid State Physics Institute, by Kim Smirnov: "Trial by Discovery: Cold Nuclear Fusion and Superconductivity of Ideas"—date, place of interview not given; first three paragraphs are Smirnov introduction]

[Text] It is becoming a tradition to have a scientific sensation to coincide with Science Day. Exactly 2 years ago the fireworks were caused by the fantastic experiments involving superconductivity. This time, nuclear fusion more or less at room temperature. When this news arrived from the American continent, at first it was greeted with a healthy dose of skepticism. But one confirmation followed another. From Hungary. From Moscow State University. From the Kharkov Physical Technical Institute.

It is no accident that these events were the starting point for my conversation with a well-known Soviet physicist, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, vice president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, and director of the Solid State Physics Institute, which is one of our flagships in the study of high-temperature superconductivity.

My interlocutor is Academician Yu.A. Osipyan.

[Smirnov] Yuriy Andreyevich! Were we prepared for cold nuclear fusion? Or was it a complete surprise?

[Osipyan] It was a surprise. For everyone. For us, and for those who did it first. The result was unpredictable. Any process involves a certain degree of probability. But the probability can be so miserably small that, while feasible in principle, the process will not exist in reality. Can you obtain nuclear fusion from the collision of two billard balls? In principle, yes. But no one is trying to build a power station to run on...billiard ball collisions.

That is what we thought about electrolysis. The electrochemical factor can, in principle, influence this process. But the probability is miserably small, as is clear from all the energy calculations. We are still perplexed even now. But evidently new factors come into play here that were unknown to us and are still awaiting a theoretical explanation.

I know the authors of this work and the conditions in which it was carried out, and I can say that dozens, if not hundreds, of laboratories in the Soviet Union could repeat it. Although the most important thing is that the result should be authentic, which has yet to be fully clarified.

[Smirnov] What are the prospects if everything does turn out to be authentic?

[Osipyan] They are enormous. This is an ecologically clean, very efficient, technically comparatively simple way of releasing energy from within matter.

[Smirnov] But then why are we investing so many resources and efforts in work on controlled thermonuclear fusion?

[Osipyan] And we are continuing to do so. It is too soon to abandon this yet. Every stroke of genius is simple. But a stroke of genius becomes simple only after it has been discovered, analyzed, and brought to the surface of consciousness. And that is not a simple job.

Many science fiction writers, describing the technical resources of aliens from other planets, make these resources, by which they accomplish wonders of destruction or creation, comparatively simple. And you know, that is not unreasonable. It arises from the presentiment that some forms of energy latent within matter could be released by simple means.

The whole history of scientific and technical progress shows a trend toward such simplification and even toward a smaller scale and volume, toward miniaturization. Take the old streetcar substation that used to convert alternating current to direct current. There were several such substations in Moscow in the thirties when they were building the subway. They stand there to this day as monuments to that era. Now the same task is performed by a semiconductor rectifier that will fit on a desk. But that is no reason to say: Why did we build substations, when we could have made a rectifier? Now we can. But then, we could not.

On the basis of similar considerations, we are now trying to carry out a controlled thermonuclear reaction by heating plasma. That is a reasonable, rational, logically clear method, and the experiments with "room-temperature" nuclear fusion do not negate it. But if another, more economical, technically simple method is discovered, then naturally we will adopt it. And then the Tokamaks will become monuments to our era just as the streetcar substations did.

[Smirnov] Today's universal interest in cold nuclear fusion reminds me of another sensation that followed a similar scenario. Exactly 2 years ago there was a real sensation in the world press over high-temperature superconductivity. Not only romantic futurologists, but highly sober-minded researchers started talking about the possibility of transmitting energy over enormous distances without losses, and about magnetograms that will give doctors such a complete picture of the state of the human organism that today's cardiograms will look like blank pages with meager grains of information. A new revolution in science and technology appeared close by on the horizon. Two years passed. And what happened? Did the fireworks fizzle out?

[Osipyan] No. Everything that was said and predicted then remains in force. This is a serious and comparatively close prospect that will revolutionize a great deal in mankind's life.

So what happened 2 years ago? An experimental datum, repeated many times, was observed which overturned our ideas in the sphere in question, although, incidentally, in principle it agreed with predictions made in 1964 by the American W. Little and the Soviet Academician V. Ginzburg. It has now become clear that the sensational experimental results were not accidental or isolated, that superconductivity at temperatures close to minus 150 degrees (we call this high-temperature superconductivity because previously it was manifested at temperatures not far above "absolute zero"—minus 273.1 degrees Celsius) is observed in a whole series, even a whole category of substances. It has emerged that superconductivity is always associated with a given position of oxygen in the crystal lattice. Could oxygen be replaced by some other element from Mendeleyev's table, that is, could this not be an even more universal phenomenon? We at the USSR Academy of Sciences Solid State Physics Institute managed to substitute iodine for oxygen, and then bromine. Why is it necessary to know all this? Among other things, in order to be able to create superconducting materials in a sensible, purposeful way.

[Smirnov] The first reports on the new discovery gave rise to hopes of an enormous saving of energy and the creation of "stockpiles" from which it could be taken at the necessary time, in the necessary quantity. There were even suggestions that we could do without hydroelectric and nuclear power.

[Osipyan] We cannot do without them. Because superconductivity is not an energy source. It is a way of using energy without losses.

[Smirnov] But then you could build fewer hydroelectric and nuclear power stations. And the possibility of transmitting current over intercontinental distances will relieve the stringent need to build power stations in particular geographical locations, often close to densely populated, vitally important state centers.

[Osipyan] Of course. Nowadays we usually try to put the sites of production and consumption of energy close together. But the distance factor will disappear from the economists' field of vision if there are no losses. The territorial distribution of production forces will appear in an entirely new light.

In general, I repeat, hopes for a triumphal march by superconductivity into technology, the national economy, and our daily life still exist. There is nothing to refute this. But from the possibility to its practical implementation may be a very short or a very long time. That depends on the general technical and economic situation. But it also depends on luck, good fortune, and thousands of trivial details all of which put together can either greatly accelerate or delay the onset of the new technological era.

We are now facing a dilemma. Either to "bring to their senses" the rather capricious, untechnological, fragile superconductors that have already been discovered. Or to seek different substances. Seeking them not at random, but on the basis of the principles we have arrived at by experimenting with what we have on hand today. Although in some spheres things are already being made from this material that we have on hand.

[Smirnov] And this can be demonstrated in concrete form?

[Osipyan] It can be demonstrated very strikingly. Well, for instance, physicists will eagerly show you "Mahomet's tomb." That is when a superconducting material hovers in a magnetic field. It takes the form of a toy worthy of the anthologies "Physicists' Jokes" and "More Physicists' Jokes." But in fact trains running on a magnetic cushion will be made on the basis of this principle.

Little motors that are very efficient have already been built, but as yet they only operate at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. Radiation sources and detectors have appeared. There are also instruments with very high sensitivity that are almost operational. For instance, the SKVID—the superconducting quantum interferometer, the most sensitive instrument in the world for recording very weak magnetic fields.

[Smirnov] Science today faces a number of problems whose resolution promises rapid "leaps into the future"—cold nuclear fusion, superconductivity. They have to be tackled in the conditions of the democratization of society, pluralism of opinions, and interaction of different standpoints and interests, in science as elsewhere. Will this not make it more difficult to concentrate efforts?

[Osipyan] It was the command-and-administer system that was a brake on scientific and technical progress, a brake that was manifest, obvious, not only to the rest of the world, but to us, too.

Creative research collectives have no need of an administrative whip, of someone to polish a "guiding star" and point it out to them. Superconductivity, for instance, is such an obvious and tempting target that there is no need for any narrowing of the field of vision to enable people to see further. The inner motives of science itself operate here, the motives that are in the nature of the human quest for knowledge.

[Smirnov] How will fundamental scientific programs with the ultimate aim of considerably improving the people's life, well-being, and health be implemented in the new conditions?

[Osipyan] The strategic principle of society as a whole buying basic "long-acting" ideas and studies remains, for the time being. But in the context of the actual spending of the total sum allocated by the state for these purposes, it is necessary to create a favorable regime for economic incentive principles.

Let us look at an actual situation. When the "epidemic," the sensation, of superconductivity sped across the planet and it was decided to coordinate and concentrate the relevant research in the USSR, we drew up a national program on high-temperature superconductivity, with the participation of state organs and their top leaders. We formulated general guidelines and stages for the program's implementation. Then we set up a system of competitive projects whose authors are charged either with answering clearly defined technical questions, or with studying specific theoretical problems.

This is the country's first statewide scientific and technical program to be implemented on the basis of competitive projects. It has been in progress for 2 years now. And I personally attribute the fact that work on superconductivity is developing more rapidly than work on a number of other programs not so much to the "fashionable subject matter" as to the more up-to-date, more democratic principles that were incorporated in the formulation of the program. The advantage of financing competitive projects is quite obvious. But I particularly wish to stress that this system can only have a limited application for fundamental science. General basic research on the structure of matter of the universe cannot, of course, be carried out on the basis of projects. Our superconductivity program fits in well with the conditions of restructuring and demonstrates its advantages. When this issue was discussed at the USSR Council of Ministers, I said: Let us test restructuring principles on an entirely new project, a program that is not deeply rooted in the past, that does not require a break with ossified forms, the closure of old institutes, or dismissals. Let us begin everything not by destroying, but by creating. And that is what was done.

[Smirnov] My last question is related to my first. What does the USSR Academy of Sciences intend to do in response to the sensational birth of cold nuclear fusion? Will a special research program be set up?

[Osipyan] The academy will actively support the most diverse avenues and approaches in work on cold nuclear fusion. Naturally, special attention will be devoted first and foremost to research in the sphere of electrochemistry, and also in associated spheres involving the behavior of metals that are intensively saturated with hydrogen or deuterium. It has been shown experimentally that some metals, notably palladium and titanium, can combine with 200 or even 300 percent hydrogen. In that event there are two or three times more hydrogen atoms than atoms of the basic metal. The crystal lattice itself keeps them close together. And if, moreover, they are subjected to external pressure, this could also prove to be one way of creating a strong internal electric field promoting cold fusion of nuclei.

In short, not only electrolysis, not only the electrochemical approach must be tested. That is why we will extend research in any serious attempts to achieve low-temperature fusion of light nuclei. On the same principle, it is premature to create a special program. We are still at the stage of obtaining initial results by the most diverse methods. And when such results have been obtained consistently in our country and worldwide, when, say, one of the highly promising paths requires greater technical efforts, then such a program will doubtless be formulated. There is not long to wait. A month or two, I think.

Tolstykh, Marchuk Attend Science Day Meeting

PM1804095789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
15 Apr 89 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] Deepening of basic research, better training of scientific cadres, strengthening of ties between science and production—these are the main tasks scientists are facing today. The way to boost the role of science in restructuring and in solving the tasks facing our society was the main subject at a festive meeting to mark Soviet Science Day, held in Moscow 14 April.

A report was delivered by Academician K.V. Frolov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Scientists gave assurances that they would apply all their energy and knowledge to accelerate scientific and technical progress and would actively promote the effective utilization of scientific achievements in the national economy.

Taking part in the meeting's work were B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; A.Ya. Degtyarev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Ideological Department; leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries, and departments; eminent scientists; and representatives of the capital's public.

Military

Moscow Military District Exercise Continues

LD1904140789 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Dzerzhinsk (venue of exercises) April 19 TASS—Troops of the Moscow Military Area are conducting exercises within a restricted territory, without going beyond the bounds of their training grounds. This allows foreign military observers, attending the exercises, to follow from close range the ups and downs of the "battle". It is cold and windy in central Russia these days and the troops have to carry out exercise missions in difficult weather conditions. They have to advance along wet roads and boggy terrain. However, as noted by military observers, all the combat tasks are being tackled successfully.

Today's "combat actions" are particularly tense. The "Western" side has taken to the defence and is building up reserves for a powerful blow. The "Eastern" forces are resorting to resolute counter-actions. The battle situation changes repeatedly. Simulators are being used extensively by the command of the exercises. The sense of reality is enhanced by the constant roar of aircraft overhead. The sides resort to attack helicopters to support their ground forces.

The foreign guests follow the exercises from convenient observation platforms. Every combat episode is commented by Soviet military experts. "We have much in common in the organisation of such exercises", Lieutenant-Colonel William Hamilton of the Canadian Airforce said, sharing his impressions of the exercises, "but there are also differences, of course. You, for instance, dig many foxholes and trenches in advance. It is not our practice. I was also surprised that soldiers of many nationalities serve in the same company. Today I've talked with Russians, Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Armenians, Ukrainians and Tatars. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Indeed, the Canadian officer and his colleagues—Major-General Thomas Foley of the United States, Brigadier-General Johan Palmgren of Sweden, Colonel Egil Torgersen of Norway and others were able to talk to several tankmen today. One of them, gunner Jakob Spaeth, is a Soviet German. He spoke with the observers in his native language. He said his best friend was Sergeant Zamzyn Zhabbarov, an Uzbek, who commands a tank crew.

"We have a rather rigorous climate in Canada", Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton continued. "And we train our soldiers to withstand any weather. You act likewise, I see. It is cold, wet and windy now, but your soldiers are doing their job calmly and cheerfully. They are also trained to endure bad weather".

"Most gratifying is the fact that the exercises are of a defensive nature. If we train in defending ourselves only, people all over the world will be able to live in peace," Lieutenant-Colonel William Hamilton said in conclusion.

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